

South Africa Police Shoot 3 to Death In Racial Violence Near Cape Town

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JOHANNESBURG — The South African police shot and killed three persons, one a 10-year-old girl, in clashes Wednesday near Cape Town. Two policemen were injured in fighting with mourners at a Pretoria funeral for a 4-year-old child who also was shot by the police.

A police spokesman said that girl was killed and a 12-year-old boy was wounded when officers fired shotguns at people throwing stones in Elsie's River, a racially mixed suburb of Cape Town.

In another such suburb, Valhalla Park, the police killed a young man and wounded a woman in a similar clash. A black man was killed when officers fired on a crowd throwing stones outside a liquor store in the Manenberg mixed-race township.

The shootings were confirmed, without further details, by a police spokesman in Cape Town.

More than 50 persons now have been killed in Cape Town since rioting began late last month after a ban on a protest march to the prison where the leader of the African

National Congress, Nelson Mandela, who has been in prison for 23 years. He is serving a life sentence for treason and sabotage. Almost 700 blacks have been killed in a year of racial unrest in the country.

While the violence continued, the South African police commissioner, General Johann P. Coetzee, appointed Brigadier General Blackie Swart, a policeman with a reputation for tough action, to replace another officer, who was sent home on sick leave pending a transfer to Pretoria.

General Swart was transferred from Port Elizabeth, where he was the regional police chief at the time of the slaying by the police on March 21 of 20 blacks heading for a funeral near Uitenhage.

He said on his first day in Cape Town that the police would react "with all the force at our disposal."

to rioting by blacks and people of mixed race.

Meanwhile, the South African government expressed its unflinching hard line toward riots against apartheid, declaring on Radio South Africa that it would not let radicals take over the troubled black townships.

The radio commentary, which reflects official thinking, said that the government must keep up its tough action to quell the unrest.

Radicals were trying to intimidate moderates in black areas but "can only succeed in an environment in which law enforcement has broken down," it said.

The authorities must brave criticism of "effective police action" and not "be intimidated into allowing the radicals to take over in those areas," it said. (Reuters, AP)

South Africa Air Raid Sought To Help Rebels, Angola Says

(Continued from Page 1)
strangled by the offensive of the Angolan forces.

In Pretoria, General Constand Viljoen, chief of the South African armed forces, said Tuesday that a 22-year-old South African medical orderly had been killed in fighting while giving medical assistance to UNITA forces in Angola.

He said the orderly had not been connected with the South African force sent to attack SWAPO, which is fighting for the independence of South-West Africa. The territory, also known as Namibia, is controlled by South Africa.

The South African Army, mean-

while, said in Pretoria that 500 of its troops were in Angola pursuing Namibian guerrillas. The army said its troops were fighting against hundreds of SWAPO guerrillas, and that on Tuesday, its warplanes had made intensive reconnaissance flights to aid ground forces.

The statement also said the Angolan forces not only had provided "SWAPO with logistic help but also informed them" of South African actions.

It gave no details of any casualties in the raid, which South Africa has said was expected to last a week.

In Washington, a senior Reagan administration official denounced the raid on Tuesday and suggested that it might violate international law.

The official said at the White House that "no previous facts were brought to our attention that would warrant such an action."

Commenting on the U.S. criticism, Radio South Africa said: "It is unfortunate that that government, evidently bowing to political pressure as it did over sanctions, seems no longer prepared to maintain a fair and even-handed stance on this subject."

According to demands not to launch such raids "would result in the destruction of South-West Africa's prospects for developing as a democratic, independent state," the radio said. (AFP, Reuters, NYT)



Herta-Astrid Willmer and her husband, Herbert Adoff.

Kohl Blocked Check Of Aide in His Office

(Continued from Page 1)
ny's Communist Party before moving to West Germany in 1961.

His wife had worked in the chancellery since 1973 and had access to classified documents.

Mr. Neusel said it is possible that Hans-Joachim Tiedge, a former West German counterespionage who defected to East Germany on Aug. 19, warned the couple from East Berlin that they should defect.

Mr. Tiedge, whose job was unmasking East German spies, had been in charge of the Willner case, Mr. Neusel said.

Bonn's counterespionage agency first ran a check on Mr. Willner in 1973, when it received a query about him from a "friendly" embassy in Bonn where he had many contacts, Mr. Neusel said.

Mr. Willner's name has been in and out of the counterespionage files ever since, Mr. Neusel said, but "there

was not enough evidence to grab hold of, just enough to keep one from sleeping well."

Mr. Rebmann, the federal prosecutor, said Wednesday that his office had decided Aug. 23 not to open a criminal investigation against Mr. Willner.

"This was a very old thing and there was just not enough material against him," Mr. Rebmann said. A veteran legal official, Mr. Rebmann rarely issues public statements defending his actions.

Hans-Juergen Foerster, a spokesman for the prosecutor's office, said investigators who searched the Willners' apartment in a Bonn suburb after their defection found equipment that could be used for spying, including a container suitable for concealing microfilm, as well as sensitive documents and a large amount of money.

The opposition Social Democrats strongly criticized Mr. Kohl and his government, questioning whether Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann should continue in office.

The Willners were the sixth and seventh suspected Communist spies to disappear from West Germany or to be arrested since the beginning of August.

Athens Publisher Murdered

ATHENS — Police said that Michel Nimri, the publisher of the Athens-based Arabic-language magazine Annashra, which has criticized Arab governments and written of an alleged plot to overthrow President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, was killed Wednesday by a gunman.

U.S. Hostage In Lebanon Is Released

(Continued from Page 1)

nese Shiite prisoners it held and whose freedom the hijackers had demanded.

Mr. Djerejian refused to answer questions Wednesday on why only Mr. Weir had been freed.

He said the United States had made absolutely no deal with the kidnappers of Mr. Weir. "Our position on negotiating with terrorists is very clear," he added, a reference to the U.S. stance of refusing to negotiate with terrorists.

Asked further if the United States had given up anything to win Mr. Weir's release, the spokesman said, "I'm not going to get into that."

"We have been in contact with several governments" in the attempt to free the Americans, he said, adding that Syria, widely believed to have influence with Lebanese guerrilla groups, had "not specifically" helped in the efforts.

He said officials had hoped that Israel's freeing of the last of its Shiite prisoners held at the Adit prison camp last week "would improve the atmosphere in the region" and that, following the release, "we did enhance our efforts."

Mr. Reagan said Vice President George Bush would meet with the families of the remaining six hostages in Washington on Friday.

Church officials said that Mr. Weir and his family would hold a news conference Thursday.

Mr. Weir was kidnapped in Beirut on May 8, 1984. A native of Salt Lake City, he had lived in Beirut since 1953. Fluent in Arabic, his job was to funnel aid from the Presbyterian Church into Lebanon.

The other missing Americans and the dates they were kidnapped are: William Buckley, 56, U.S. Embassy political officer, March 16, 1984; Peter Kilburn, 60, a librarian at the American University of Beirut, Dec. 3, 1984; the Reverend Lawrence Janco, 50, a Roman Catholic priest, Jan. 8, 1985; Terry A. Anderson, an Associated Press correspondent, March 16, 1985; David P. Jacobsen, 54, director of the American University hospital, May 28, 1985; and Thomas Sutherland, 53, dean of agriculture at the university, June 9, 1985.

Outburst by Agca at Trial

ROME — The trial of Turks and Bulgarians accused of plotting to kill Pope John Paul II resumed Wednesday with an outburst by Mehmet Ali Agca, the papal assailant, who accused the Vatican and the White House of conspiring to dominate the world.

WORLD BRIEFS

Hernu Replies to Greenpeace Report

PARIS (AP) — The French defense minister, Charles Hernu, asserted Wednesday that no orders had been given to French agents to sink the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior, but he said that "if I was disobeyed, if I was lied to," he would impose "pitiless sanctions."

Mr. Hernu, who made his statement a day after the newspaper Le Monde implicated him in the scandal, confirmed reports that he had ordered two agents of the French secret service to gather information on the Greenpeace operation in New Zealand. Le Monde's account said that a different French team had carried out the bombing, and on Wednesday, New Zealand television said that highly placed sources had confirmed that account.

Mr. Hernu said in his statement that "there is an abyss" between gaining information and the murder for which the two agents were being accused in New Zealand. This was a reference to the arrests of the agents in the sinking on July 10 of the Rainbow Warrior, and as it was preparing to lead a protest flotilla to the islands of Mururoa and Fangatanga, where France carries out its nuclear tests. A crew member was killed in the blast.

U.S. Will Test a French AIDS Drug

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The federal government has approved the experimental use of a drug developed in France to fight AIDS, the Food and Drug Administration said Wednesday.

Until now the drug, HPA-23, was available only in France. Rock Hudson, the American actor who is a victim of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, flew to France in July for treatment with the drug.

HPA-23 appears to prevent the AIDS virus from reproducing, but does not eliminate it from the patient's body and does not eliminate the immune system suppression that permits AIDS victims to develop a variety of infections and cancers.

Nkomo Held Briefly in Zimbabwe

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader, was arrested Tuesday and questioned about alleged criminal charges before being released, he said in a telephone interview on Wednesday.

Mr. Nkomo said that his arrest was "deliberate humiliation and harassment" and "part of the government's plan to build up a false case against me."

Mr. Nkomo's homes in Harare and Bulawayo have been raided several times and scores of officials and supporters of his party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, have been detained indefinitely in a crackdown that began in July. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and his ministers have said the detentions are a result of routine police investigations into activities against the state.



Joshua Nkomo

U.S. Honors SALT, Dismantles a Sub

WASHINGTON (AP) — An older Poseidon submarine, the Sam Rayburn, is being dismantled, allowing the United States to test a new ballistic missile while remaining within SALT agreement arms limits, the Pentagon announced.

The new submarine Alaska thus will soon begin sea trials, the Pentagon said, and will be put into service in late 1985 or early 1986 in the Pacific Fleet based in Washington state.

The 1979 SALT-2 agreement, which the United States and Soviet Union have generally adhered to although it was never ratified, limits multiple warhead missiles to 1,200.

The nuclear-powered Alaska will become the seventh in the U.S. fleet of Trident missile submarines, each of which can carry 24 intercontinental ballistic missiles, which in turn can each carry up to eight nuclear warheads.

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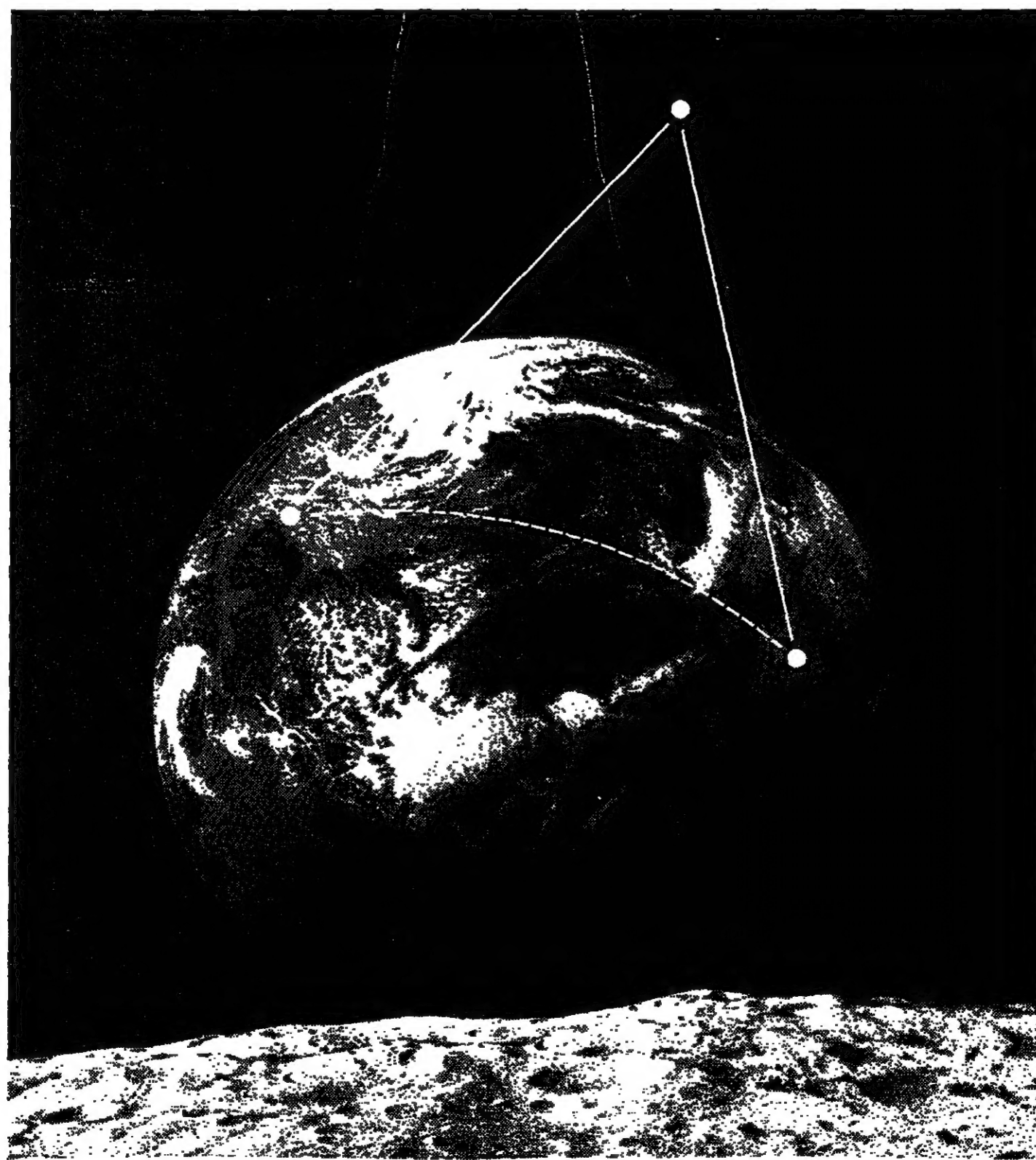
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special antenna used for investigating polar light and the sun's influence on the seasons.

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U.S. Senate Alters Stand On Foreign Farmhands

By Karen Tumulty
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate, continuing work on a comprehensive bill to revamp immigration laws, has reversed its earlier stand and approved an amendment that would make it possible for growers of perishable crops to quickly obtain large numbers of legal foreign workers at harvest time.

In a 51-44 vote, the Senate overturned Tuesday its narrow rejection last week of a similar proposal by Senator Pete Wilson, Republican of California.

The amendment adopted Tuesday was different in that it set an explicit limit on the number of temporary foreign workers who could be admitted under the program at any one time.

The immigration bill, which the Republican-controlled Senate is expected to approve this Tuesday, would also offer amnesty and eventual U.S. citizenship to illegal aliens who have lived in the United States continuously since 1980.

Mr. Wilson persuaded five opponents to switch their votes Tuesday when he added a provision to limit the number of foreign workers under the program to 350,000 at any one time. After three years, the attorney general could adjust the number to conform to the demand for labor.

The financial survival of the nation's 53,000 growers of perishable fruits and vegetables, most of whom operate in Western states, could hinge upon passage of the amendment, Mr. Wilson said.

But Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, the bill's sponsor and the chief opponent of Mr. Wilson's amendment, said the issue was "not survival, but greed."

The amendment, Mr. Simpson warned, would mean that farm workers would face "exploitation, abuse, the status quo."

Under Mr. Simpson's bill, employers could be fined up to \$10,000 per offense for repeatedly hiring illegal aliens. Western farmers are estimated to rely upon illegal immigration to provide more than half their work force.

Mr. Simpson tried to meet their demands by streamlining the existing program for bringing in foreign seasonal farm labor.

However, Western farmers said it still would be too cumbersome to be of much use in harvesting their unpredictable and fragile crops, because it would require them to give 65 days' notice of their needs under normal conditions, or 72 hours under emergency circumstances.

It also would allow workers to remain in the United States only a short time after they had completed the jobs for which they were hired.

Mr. Wilson's original amendment would have allowed the attorney general to admit an unlimited number of foreigners, based upon his determination of how many were needed. These workers would then have been allowed to travel from job to job for up to nine months.

The measure, which failed 50-48 last week, was vigorously opposed by organized labor and Hispanic groups, which said it was merely a means by which growers could exploit foreign laborers and deny jobs to U.S. citizens who would demand higher pay and better working conditions.

Mr. Wilson noted that his amendment requires farmers to seek domestic workers before they hire foreign farm labor and to provide housing allowances, insurance and other benefits for their workers. But opponents predicted that farmers would pay little more than tip service to these stipulations.

Arnold S. Torres, a lobbyist for the Arizona Farmworkers Union, said, "The claim that this program won't displace U.S. farmworkers and protect workers' rights is insulting and disgusting."

East Decides Not to Seek Re-election To U.S. Senate From North Carolina

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator John P. East, a North Carolina Republican, has announced that he will not seek re-election next year because of poor health. He is the second Republican senator in less than a month to announce retirement.

The announcement Tuesday, though not unexpected, will make it marginally more difficult for Republicans to retain their Senate majority after 1986, campaign strategists for both parties said.

The Republicans currently hold a 53-to-47 edge in the chamber but must defend 22 of the 34 seats up for election next year.

Mr. East, 54, who has been recuperating at his home in Greenville from a case of hypothyroidism that



General Sinesio Jarama, left, in Lima to rebut allegations of a massacre by the Peruvian Army. With him is General Wilfredo Mori, head of the Ayacucho military command.

Peru's Military Denies Reports of Massacre

The Associated Press

LIMA — The new leader of Peru's armed forces has denied that soldiers had massacred 69 peasants in the guerrilla warfare zone of Ayacucho.

"There has been no massacre," said Lieutenant General Luis Abram of the Peruvian Air Force, head of the joint armed forces command, on Tuesday.

General Abram spoke after top military officers testified before the Senate Human Rights Commission and a special committee investigating the killings, which reportedly took place Aug. 14 in the town of Accomarca. The town is high in the Andes, 415 miles (675 kilometers) southeast of Lima.

On Monday, President Alan García Pérez dismissed General Abram's predecessor, General C-

sar Enrico Prall. Mr. García accused General Prall and the previous government of President Fernando Belaúnde Terry of misinforming the nation about the five-year war against Shining Path, a Maoist guerrilla organization.

Two alleged witnesses testified last week that soldiers had massacred the peasants of Accomarca.

Members of the investigating committee said that General Sinesio Jarama had testified that an army patrol entered Accomarca on Aug. 14 but found only two huts, already burned and still smoking. He said there was no evidence of bodies inside the huts. The general is head of the 2d Military Command, which includes Ayacucho.

U.S. Hoping for Break in Impasse On Middle East With Hussein Visit

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, anxious to revive the stalled Middle East peace process and overcome congressional resistance to a billion-dollar arms sale to Jordan, now believes that any break in the impasse must come during a visit to the United States next week by King Hussein, U.S. officials have said.

The king is scheduled to address the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 27 and meet with President Ronald Reagan on Sept. 30. U.S. officials said Tuesday that they expect the occasions to clarify how far the king is willing to go to satisfy congressional demands that there be no arms sale until Jordan begins direct peace talks with Israel.

"It is clear that under present circumstances we cannot make a successful case to Congress for selling arms to Jordan," a State Department official said, "unless we can point to some kind of success in the peace process."

"We have to find a way to move the two in tandem," he added. "Whether we can do that will depend on what King Hussein says publicly at the UN and privately at the White House. He knows what the situation is. The question is whether he will offer opportunities for



King Hussein

follow-up that will make the hope of peace talks a more realistic goal than has been the case until now."

Last weekend it was revealed that the Reagan administration, eager to avoid a congressional fight over a proposed sale of F-15 fighter planes to Saudi Arabia, had agreed to a Saudi decision to buy more than \$3-billion worth of British planes.

U.S. officials expect Israel to argue that the Saudi sale will mean a major shift in the Middle East arms balance that should be offset with

the sale of more U.S. fighters to Israel, perhaps even the same F-15s that the Saudis had wanted.

In contrast to U.S. acquiescence in the Saudi-British deal, however, U.S. officials said the administration is determined to press ahead — probably before the end of next month — with a large arms package for Jordan, including F-16 or F-20 fighters.

According to the officials, the administration feels a sense of obligation to King Hussein for past friendship toward the United States and wants to encourage him to begin peace talks. Nevertheless, administration officials acknowledge that the extent to which the administration is now depending on King Hussein to shed his caution is symptomatic of how much the administration's hopes for success in the Middle East have faded since the king's visit to Washington in May.

However, the officials said that if the administration's commitment to Jordan is to be more than an expenditure of precious political capital in a losing cause, King Hussein must modify his present conditions for movement on the peace process.

Specifically, these involve his demands that the United States meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation without Arab guarantees that such a meeting will lead to talks with Israel, and his insistence that peace negotiations be part of an international conference that would include the Soviet Union.

U.S. to Probe Conduct Of Teamsters Inquiry

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal grand jury will examine whether U.S. government officials violated the law in their three-year investigation of Jackie Presser, president of the Teamsters union, according to a Justice Department official.

Mr. Presser was investigated on charges that he authorized the hiring of employees who earned salaries but did no work. Before the Tuesday announcement, Justice Department officials had said that the investigation was dropped after prosecutors learned that Mr. Presser had been authorized to hire the employees by agents of the FBI.

Mr. Funderburk, 41, also received the endorsement Tuesday of the National Congressional Club, the powerful North Carolina-based New Right fund-raising and political machine built by Senator Jesse Helms, also a North Carolina Republican.

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required a long hospital stay last spring, announced his support Tuesday of David Funderburk, a Campbell College government professor who recently completed a stint as U.S. ambassador to Romania.

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Nicaragua Alleges U.S. Campaign Of 'Terror, Sabotage and Atrocity'

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — Nicaragua accused the Reagan administration Wednesday of using "terror, sabotage and atrocity" to try to overthrow its Sandinist government.

It also asserted before the International Court of Justice that the U.S. government "conceived, created and organized" the rebel forces, known as "contras," to fight the Sandinist government in Managua in violation of international law.

On the fifth day of hearings in the case brought by Nicaragua against the United States, Abram Chayes, a Harvard law professor and a member of the Nicaraguan legal team at the court, said that the "government of the United States has armed, equipped and trained the contra force."

The Reagan administration is boycotting the proceedings, which began April 9, 1984, when Nicaragua filed its complaint at the World Court alleging that the United States was waging armed attacks with the aim of toppling the government in Managua.

Despite the boycott announced by the U.S. State Department in January, on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction in the case, an American diplomat from the U.S. Embassy in The Hague has been attending as an unofficial observer.

A final ruling is not expected for several months.

The court, judicial arm of the United Nations, has no enforcement powers and depends on voluntary adherence to its rulings.

Mr. Chayes, who served as legal adviser to the State Department during the Kennedy administration, charged that the U.S. government had undertaken "at the initiative of its highest officials and with their full knowledge and approval, a coordinated campaign of force against a small country, extending over four years, and including the widespread use of terror, sabotage and atrocity as deliberate tactics."

He asserted that the purpose of "all these actions was to destabilize the present government of Nicaragua, and to replace it with a regime that was acceptable to the present

administration in the United States."

"U.S. military and intelligence personnel conducted direct attacks against Nicaragua," he said, "leading to the destruction of the nation's oil supply system and the mining of its ports."

U.S. Advised Rebels
In Washington, Robert C.

McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's national security advisor, has stated that the White House continued advising Nicaraguan guerrillas on political strategy after last year's congressional ban against "directly or indirectly" helping them militarily. The Associated Press reported.

9 Argentines Accused Of Delegating Killings

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Argentine government prosecutors summing up the case against nine former military leaders have charged them with being "desk authors" of the disappearance of more than 9,000 people in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Although there is little evidence linking the nine defendants directly to the kidnapping, torture and murder of Argentine citizens, the prosecutors cited legal precedents in which commanders have been held responsible for the actions of their troops.

The defendants, who previously had appeared uninterested in the proceedings, listened closely on Tuesday as the prosecution began to wrap up its five-day summation.

Luis Moreno Ocampo, one of two government prosecutors, said, "They were responsible for their troops, who generated an environment of danger for the society of which the defendants were aware and did nothing to prevent."

He added that the commanders want to "attribute to subordinates" a responsibility belonging to senior officials themselves.

The nine officers on trial were the members of three three-man military juntas that ruled Argentina from 1976 to 1982.

The prosecution has cited 709 cases which, it said, illustrated the tactics used in thousands of disappearances. On Tuesday it attacked the defense argument that any "excesses" were committed without the defendants' knowledge.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Struggling Out of Marxism

A mass turnover in the leadership brings Communist China's movement away from its once rigid Marxism to renewed Western attention. At one stroke, the leading patron of reform, Deng Xiaoping, staged the exit of 10 Politburo members and 64 members of the Central Committee. Most are near the 81-year-old Deng's age and will be replaced by technocrats who can ensure the continuity of his country's "second revolution." To measure the scope of the shuffle, recall that another putative Marxist reformer, the Kremlin's Mikhail Gorbachev, has removed only one Politburo member. Deng Xiaoping is serious.

What he is first of all serious about is modernizing China. Seizing power 36 years ago in a desperately poor country, Communists applied Marxism in the Stalinist command-from-the-top mode that was then dominant, and found it abysmally wanting. Mao Zedong turned to a brutal, low budget model called the Cultural Revolution: another disaster. Phase three finds old war-horse Deng attempting an immense intellectual and political breakthrough to a "socialism" that relies heavily on material incentives, a market economy and an open door to world capital and technology.

The West looks on aghast. It is not simply China's size and Mr. Deng's audacity. (Can you believe that the Shanghai stock market

may reopen?) A Communist country's turn in the direction, at least, of the capitalist road is ideologically satisfying. A political adversary's turn toward a system that would strengthen its common interests with the United States is a geopolitical boon. It is much easier for Americans to indulge their longtime admiration of China's people and culture when China is moving this way.

The road, to be sure, is long. Many party bureaucrats shrink from a change that will shift power to economic managers. Ideologues and traditionalists fear the undermining of established dogma and structure. The military worry about the planned early demobilization of a quarter of the 4-million-man standing army. A historic sensitivity to foreign "exploitation" helps explain some of the lingering coolness to foreign investors. And the inefficiencies of the current system do, after all, spread the available work around.

In the Soviet Union, Mr. Gorbachev chases crooks, tightens discipline in the workplace and cuts down national drinking. He likes the word renewal, but what he is renewing is tight reform means letting economic power flow from the center toward, if not fully to, the people. That is the fateful course China is on.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Chief Borrow-and-Spend

When President Reagan took office denouncing the national debt, it had not quite reached \$1 trillion. In the next 12 months it will pass \$2 trillion — \$2,000,000,000,000 and still counting. The man who regularly denounces "tax-and-spend" Democrats has in less than five years, earned his Ph.D. in the art of borrow-and-spend. Under current conditions, borrow-and-spend is worse.

Mr. Reagan has certified his dubious debt achievement by asking Congress to raise the debt ceiling to more than \$2 trillion. At some point the layman can no longer absorb zeros; the sheer monstrosity of these numbers is hard to grasp. As the president himself might say, trying to make the abstract graphic, two trillion \$1 bills laid end to end would reach to Halley's comet and back — and then some.

Openings like that are an invitation for congressional Democrats to scorch the president. Who can blame them? And yet they, too, warrant blame, along with congressional Republicans. They all approved the Reagan budgets that have driven the debt so high.

In any case, sheer monstrosity is not the tormenting problem. What is worrisome is (1) how it gets that way — by borrowing to finance continued huge deficits — and (2) the economic impact. Already this borrowing strains available credit, at home and abroad, keeps interest rates high and crimps private

investment. Moreover, growing foreign investment in America's debt commits a slice of America's future growth to paying them off. Finally, consider the self-inflating burden of interest payments on future budgets.

The president's dream of homey anecdotes used to include "a dream" of the day when the government would start to reduce the debt "to prove to our kids that we're not going to dump it all on them." Well, he will not see that day, and the kids had better watch out. If he is disgusted by tax-and-spend, at least that is honest. It means society buys now but also pays now, in present taxes. Borrow-and-spend means it buys now and the kids pay later.

Besides, there is a present cost. Each borrowed billion adds roughly \$100 million to interest. Interest on the U.S. national debt alone will rise to almost \$150 billion next year. In other words, almost all the money Washington borrows next year will be simply to pay interest on what has been borrowed before.

Mr. Reagan says the remedy is to cut more out of non-military spending. But neither he nor Congress is willing to touch Social Security, even in reasonable ways, and there is little fat left in other domestic spending. Mr. Reagan's response is to denounce the debt — and borrow another \$200 billion. One day, "our kids" will see who dumped what on whom.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Communist China's Best Years

[The current special conference of the Chinese Communist Party] is an event of key importance in the political and economic life of the whole country at this stage of development. Despite minor snags, the economy is flourishing and people's lives are improving remarkably. Credit for this goes to the reforms, unfolded first in agriculture, then in other fields. On the whole, China is shaking off an old, rigid economic pattern unsuited to its developing productive forces and is blazing a new path that fully accords with realities in China. A new five-year plan to further the reforms is called for urgently.

In the political field, the party has stressed the importance of promoting young, well educated and professionally competent cadres with revolutionary zeal to guarantee the final success of the current reforms. By now, the readjustment of leading personnel along these lines has been basically completed at the ministerial and provincial levels. The rejuvenation of the party's central leading bodies therefore becomes all the more pressing.

The three-year period following the party's 12th congress in 1982 has been the best since the founding of the People's Republic in terms of economic growth and political stability. To maintain the momentum of such progress, it is now the time to take further major steps.

—The China Daily (Beijing).

[Recent changes] reflect China's return to the international arena of politics and commerce and the declining role of the military in a country which is building its future on economic rather than military might.

—The Times (London).

Sweden Puts Off Reassessment

The Swedish electorate has chosen to play safe and stick with the policies — the overriding commitment to social welfare — which have served the country well for half a century. Olof Palme remains one of the few Western leaders who can proclaim an absolute commitment to the pursuit of full employment and the further development of the welfare state without losing credibility with the voters.

Mr. Palme may have won the electorate's confidence, but it is increasingly doubtful whether his old-fashioned approach to economic management can rejuvenate Sweden in the 1980s. His re-election postpones the prospect of a fundamental reassessment of economic and social policy in Sweden. Unless Mr. Palme accepts the need for structural reforms which place a higher premium on individual initiative and market mechanisms, the economic stagnation which set in during the late 1970s may prove incurable.

—The Financial Times (London).

Reagan vs. Public Relations?

President Reagan has begun disparaging public relations, the very art that elevated him to two terms as governor of California, two terms as president and his status as the Great Communicator. In more contentious Cold War times, everything the Soviets said was deemed in Washington to be "propaganda." Now, with a long-awaited summit finally set, the White House has cleaned up its vocabulary. The empty promises that the White House sees emanating from the Kremlin are being dismissed as "mere public relations."

—Ira R. Allen (United Press International).

FROM OUR SEPT. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Bengali Criticizes Repression
CALCUTTA — Ambica Charan Mozumbar, who presided at the Bengal Provincial Congress, which opened at Calcutta [on Sept. 17], denounced the repression policy of the Government. He declared that the anarchists were a minority, and that the "Times" articles on the unrest were leavened with prejudice. The outbreak of lawlessness had subsided, though discontent still existed and was perhaps deepening owing to the drastic measures of the Government [against Bengal terrorism]. Lord Minto, Viceroy of India, had succeeded to the legacy of trouble which Lord Curzon had created with the partition of Bengal in 1905, but the fact remained that the darkest chapters of Indian history would be recorded in the name of Lord Minto. The partition, the speaker said, was the foremost Bengali grievance.

1935: Poets Object to Federal Prose
WASHINGTON — America's unemployed poets rose up in revolt against the government's practice of handing their sensitive colleagues jobs of a prosaic nature. "It seems that the cards are stacked and the poets get the better end of the deal," observed Earl Cueva, president of the Poets Laureate League Inc., in an ultimatum sent to Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator [on Sept. 18]. "Could it be possible that the Administration subscribes to the hackneyed and conventional lie that poets must experience privation and hardships to produce masterpieces?" Cueva revealed that the Poets League had submitted a project to the relief authorities but had failed to win approval. "We have been informed that the poets who are on relief, if employed, will be assigned such tasks as compiling directories."

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Deng's Revolution: Leading Toward Political Sense

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Great leaders generally leave succession crises of their own making. "Caesar," as the proverb goes, "has no heirs." But Deng Xiaoping is bent on breaking the mold. His systematic attempt to organize a smooth succession distinguishes him as a leader among leaders. It also reflects the obsessively personal quality that has debased Chinese politics, and the country itself, for much of the past century.

By any standard, Mr. Deng ranks high among rulers now in power. Where the most celebrated figures play confidence games with the appearance of things, he comes to grips with fundamentals. The campaign to modernize China means a genuine economic revolution: withdrawing the visible hand of government to leave scope for the invisible hand of the market. Few developing countries — not Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia or even India, as yet — have had the stuff to persist in such a course. In China the new policy has yielded predictable troubles — glaring inequality, gross corruption, inflation. Still Mr. Deng advances.

Ideological changes of a similarly sweeping nature have accompanied the shifts in economic policy. Almost imperceptibly, the cult of Mao was jettisoned. Pictures of the Great Helmsman, once in every public place, are now a curiosity. Marxism has been similarly diluted. With the iron frame work gone, individuality has asserted itself in dress, the arts and entertainment. Chinese society, although far from free, is taking in light and air.

As a force in world politics, China has inevitably been weakened by drastic internal reform. The People's Liberation Army got a bloody nose when it moved to teach the Vietnamese a lesson back in 1978. Almost no one today thinks of Beijing as a capital on the level of Washington or Moscow. Still, by skillful maneuvering Mr. Deng has been

able to play off the Big Two. He is now heading for a closer relation with the Soviet Union. At the same time he is prying assistance in training, high technology and weapons out of the United States.

The negotiation that forced Britain to cede Hong Kong back to China was a striking victory for Mr. Deng over a supposed Iron Lady. Few modern leaders can have enjoyed such a diplomatic success. He allowed himself to ride in triumph through Beijing after the deal was announced.

It was a rare bit of showmanship. For Mr. Deng's achievements have been accomplished

Deng seeks the rationalization of politics. He is not there yet.

from a base of near anonymity. He has deliberately avoided the power posts of high visibility that he once sought — boss of the party, or head of the government. Instead he has operated behind the scenes from the office of deputy prime minister.

One result is great uncertainty on the outside about what goes on in Chinese politics. Almost surely a debate rages as to the bounds of liberalizing the Chinese economy, and there must be bitter arguments about how close to draw to the Soviet Union. In the past, hints of rival positions emerged through Asopian allusions to obscure dramas or the classics of Chinese literature. Now debates stay inside until Mr. Deng discloses the outcome.

About trying to organize the succession, Mr. Deng is clearly itself. He has called it "a central mission ... a task of century-long significance."

Already he has installed protégés as head of the party (General Secretary Hu Yaobang) and head of government (Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang). He has their successors waiting in the wings.

At the first of a series of party meetings in Beijing, Mr. Deng prepared the way for the third echelon. A sweeping purge retired 10 of the 24 Politburo members, and 64 of the 340 members of the Central Committee which elects the Politburo were retired. Among those dropped were many known as opponents of Mr. Deng. Presumably, Dengists will take their places when the new Central Committee elects a new Politburo next week.

The final outcome of Mr. Deng's battle to name his followers will probably not be known even then. Some Deng protégés have not been glowing successes. Whether the third-echelon leaders are pure Dengists or not remains uncertain.

For Mr. Deng has been led to concentrate on the political future precisely because the political past has been so stormy. In retrospect, it is clear that many of the great campaigns of yore — from the Great Leap Forward to the Cultural Revolution — were vehicles for personal rivalries developed over the decades of the long march to power of the Chinese Communists. Thousands of lives were lost and millions of casualties caused. Mr. Deng's own son became a paraplegic when he was thrown out of a building during the Cultural Revolution. Mr. Deng himself, as he recently reminded an American visitor, was twice removed from power.

What Mr. Deng has in mind is an ending of the settling of scores that made China a nation driven by demons. He is aiming at the rationalization of Chinese politics. He is not there yet, but if he succeeds, he will indeed hold a permanent place in the pantheon of world leadership.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

America's 'Age of Liberation' Seems to Be Over

By Michael Barone

WASHINGTON — The evidence is accumulating that America has passed through an Age of Liberation and is now in an Age of Restraint. Statistics on sexual behavior, consumption habits and social behavior all show this trend.

• By 1982, the steady increase in female teenage premarital intercourse had stopped, according to the National Center for Health Statistics. More recently, syphilis is down 30 percent from 1982 — a vivid contrast with a rise of 50 percent in the preceding five years. (One factor, but not necessarily the only one, is fear of genital herpes and AIDS.) The change is profound. As one expert put it, "You have to believe that behavior patterns have changed substantially throughout the country."

• The number of abortions leveled off starting in 1981, after roughly doubling from 1973 to 1979, according to the Alan Guttmacher Institute. The abortion rate declined for the first time in 1982. That may have resulted from greater sexual abstinence or from greater revulsion toward abortion, or both.

• Crime rates have dropped sharply in the 1980s. The FBI index of major crimes was down 10 percent between 1980 and 1983; the Justice Department's National Crime Survey found crimes against households down 13 percent in the same period. This happened even though the number of males aged 15 to 24 is down only 4 percent. And prison populations are way up, from 196,000 in 1972 to 463,000 in 1984. Restraint is being exercised: either self-restraint by young men who would have committed criminal acts in years past, or restraint by a society increasingly willing to lock up convicted criminals.

Not every trend in American society points in the same direction. Cocaine use is probably up in recent years, and there are more single-parent families than ever. But these are trends that result mainly from single segments of the population. The trends I have cited touch the large majority of adult Americans. They result not from the pronouncements of a few politicians or intellectuals, but from the individual decisions of millions of ordinary people. Men and women who were liberating themselves from constraints a decade ago are delaying gratification and imposing restraints on themselves and others.

Why? A better question is, Why not? The historian Lawrence Stone, in "The Family, Sex and Marriage in England, 1500-1800," argues that people in England became more restrictive in the late 1500s, more permissive after the Restoration of 1660, and more restrictive again beginning around 1770. "Historical change is not a one-way street."

Writing in the middle 1970s, Mr. Stone foresaw the cycle of history "revolving once more." As the excesses and costs of liberation become plain, people apply restraint.

In the America of 1975-1985, the excesses often appeared as threats to health. Scotch and steaks (consumption of red meat is way down), cigarettes and marijuana all once seemed the emblems of the affluent, liberated life, but now they are perceived as dangers.

Americans have discovered, often tragically, what the history of venereal diseases should have told them: that whether it should or not, nature has a bias against promiscuous sex. Lewis Thomas tells how the development of penicillin in 1938 meant that physicians for the first time could cure many diseases thought incurable. Americans came to think that there was a pill that could cure any illness and a device — a contraceptive, a shot, whatever — that could guarantee pleasurable, risk-free sex. Now they are learning the limits that our physical nature imposes on behavior, and the penalties it exacts for excess.

People may be learning as well the limits our spiritual nature imposes — that it is not always best in the long run to maximize pleasure or freedom in the short run.

As a society, Americans are not eager to intrude in people's lives, but they are increasingly willing to penalize what they were reluctant a few years ago to regard as misconduct. Witness recent laws to imprison drunk drivers, track down fathers delinquent in child-support payments, ban smoking in public places and curb pornography.

Advocates of abortion who once portrayed it as socially beneficial (see the first paragraphs of Justice Harry Blackmun's opinion in *Roe vs. Wade*, 1973), now argue for it as a lesser evil for people faced with anguishing dilemmas (see the 1985 ad campaign of the National Abortion Rights Action League).

Even so, Americans continue to talk as if they were in an Age of Liberation. Advocates of liberation want to keep fighting and not admit that their tide is ebbing; advocates of restraint have a stake in arguing that battles are still to be fought.

Some surely are, but the evidence is accumulating. America seems already to be in an Age of Restraint.

Washington Post Writers Group.

The Washington Post.

A Coalition To Loosen At the UN

By Daniel P. Moynihan

The writer, a Democratic senator from New York, was chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations in 1975 and 1976. This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The coalition of the nonaligned and Soviet blocs is not without a measure of coercion. Generally speaking, Moscow can do little for the nonaligned, but it can do things to them. Most Third World states have a Communist Party that can be set off like a bomb, at minimum breaking a lot of glass and killing people.

America's task is to break up this coalition. There needs to be some realignment among the nonaligned. This cannot be that hard. They have so few real interests in common. Yet it will not happen until the United States learns to pay attention to voting at the United Nations.

Allow as an example a recent meeting in Beijing with Deng Xiaoping. Seven U.S. senators made up a delegation headed by the majority leader, Bob Dole. We were there to discuss trade and other such matters, especially the recently signed nuclear cooperation agreement. There are mutual interests, but also huge problems in giving nuclear technology to a totalitarian Communist state.

No doubt such problems occurred to President Reagan's negotiators, but it is doubtful that the United Nations even entered the calculations. We senators decided to raise the subject. The task fell to me. Mr. Deng made it easier by stating at the outset that in our exchanges there would be "no use in diplomatic language." Our relationship, he said, had "entered a new stage." It was unimaginable for it to be friendly.

I responded that indeed our bilateral relations had reached a level of great cordiality. Yet we were troubled by the contrast between these relations one-on-one, and those in international forums. These could not be described as cordial. It was, I said, as if China had a "two United States policy." Last year China had voted against the United States 89 percent of the time — by far the most hostile American record Beijing has ever compiled at the United Nations.

There was a further matter. The State Department had compiled the records of 20 "name-calling" votes in the last General Assembly. These arise when some particularly nasty reference to the United States is slipped into a resolution, usually by the Soviet Union. In not one of those 20 votes had China been with America. Instead (with three absences) it invariably voted with the Soviet Union. We found this difficult to understand and in the circumstances unwelcome. Senator Pete Wilson of California asked how we were to explain this to constituents when the nuclear agreement came before us?

Mr. Deng concluded the meeting by stating: "We have taken into reference the views of Congress."

Query: Will the State Department do so? Not these particular views, but the general perspective that U.S. bilateral relations with a particular nation are necessarily affected by its attitudes toward America in international settings? In all the official briefing materials on China prepared for us in Washington, there was not a line about the United Nations.

Will we Americans ever break out of this pattern? Not, certainly, until we face up to our own weakness. We are an old country, accustomed to one-on-one relations — Benjamin Franklin at the Court of Louis XVI. Multilateral diplomacy, new to us, is the only kind most nations know, and frankly they outperform us.

It is possible to learn these new politics and to learn from them. It cannot be altogether the Russians' fault that America is so relatively isolated. Still, it is time some cost was imposed on mindless, reflexive hostility to America at the United Nations.

A thought: A quarter-century ago, Washington decided to open an embassy in every new nation. A fine gesture, but it did not improve America's standing with all those nations. It would do no harm to close a few of them. Let those governments pick up their foreign aid not in their capital cities but at the U.S. mission in New York. It would provide an opportunity to talk politics off the floor, as we say in the Senate.

The United Nations needs a victory, which will only come if the United States redeems some of its former influence.

The New York Times.

LETTERS

'Of Unlimited Duration'

In "Lack of U.S. Proposal on Arms Control Is Deliberate" (Sept. 9), Joseph Kraft refers to "the ABM treaty which expires on Jan. 1, 1986." But Article XV (1) of the treaty states that it "shall be of unlimited duration."

The treaty provides for five-year reviews by the parties. Nothing in the treaty authorizes its termination on the occasion of its review.

JULIE DAHLITZ

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Geneva

Intellectuals Stay Busy

As an observer of the New York scene in the 1940s and a faithful reader of the *Partisan Review* at the time, I commend James Atlas for "Exercising the Intellect in New York" (Sept. 5). But not all his conclusions may be out at the moment, but intellectuals do not restrict themselves to a particular aspect of intellectual life. To them the thought processes and the first concern of human existence. I assume the species will not die out.

ELLEN B. HILL

Cavellano, Switzerland.



POLISH PRIMATE IN U.S. — Cardinal Jozef Glemp, right, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, with Cardinal John Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia, after Cardinal Glemp's arrival to begin an eight-day visit to the United States, his first.

Military Scrambles to Cut Spending As U.S. Reduces Rearmament Plan

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's rearmament program is undergoing a fundamental restructuring as White House and Defense Department officials scramble to adjust to what they estimate will be a reduction of at least \$300 billion in the next five-year defense plan, according to administration officials.

"We're in a sea change," one veteran of the Pentagon budget battles said Monday.

Despite the new austerity, Pentagon officials said, the U.S. military services are trying to cut their budgets for the fiscal years 1986 through 1990 without canceling hardware programs. The result, critics in the Pentagon predicted, will be less money devoted to preparing the armed services to fight, particularly a long war.

To cope with the cuts, the army will buy less ammunition, the navy will buy fewer ships, the air force will cancel marginal programs and the Marine Corps will reassess its modernization program.

The White House's Office of Management and Budget, in its recently published "Mid-Session Review of the 1986 Budget," projected \$291 billion less for defense in 1986 through 1990 than Mr. Reagan had earmarked in April for his rearmament effort.

White House officials said that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in contrast to the past when he appealed to Mr. Reagan for more money, appears to be resigning this year to seeing his budget slashed.

"Cap has seen the writing on the wall," an aide said.

Pentagon officials who have been involved in the cycles of military funding through several administrations predicted that the real cut for that five-year period will be more than \$400 billion.

Rather than dictate cuts, Mr. Weinberger and his deputy, William H. Taft 4th, have directed the armed services to slash their budgets for the next five years in proportion to what they have received in the past, Pentagon officials said.

Critics said that changes in the rearmament program are so extensive that civilian rather than military leaders should reassess current strategy and make the necessary reductions. In his four and a half years of running the Pentagon, Mr. Weinberger has concentrated on raising record amounts of money rather than directing how the services spend it.

In making its projections, the White House assumed the Defense Department would receive annual increases of 3 percent above inflation from Congress. Even that is an overly optimistic assumption according to many congressional leaders.

Mr. Taft, in one directive issued on a recent Thursday, urged the armed services to find savings of \$228 billion by the following Monday for the fiscal 1986-90 period, Pentagon officials said.

The army will not say so publicly, but to save billions it has virtually abandoned Mr. Reagan's objective to stockpile enough ammunition to fight in Europe for 60 days, Pentagon sources said.

In doing so, officials said, the army is using an argument Congress made in questioning the stockpiling. U.S. allies in Europe

have only enough ammunition to fight about 20 days, goes the argument, so why should the army spend billions to fight alone?

As for the navy, one Pentagon critic said that it "will get its 600 ships by 1990, but they will be carriers and rowboats because of budget constraints."

The Congressional Research Service has issued a report that said the navy will not be able to afford 137 cruisers and destroyers that it needs.

navy leaders said they needed. The publication Defense Week said Monday that the navy is proposing to buy three rather than five DDG-31 class destroyers a year as part of its response to the cuts.

The air force already has agreed to cancel two aircraft procurement programs, the Fairchild T-46 trainer and the Sikorsky HH-60, a Blackhawk helicopter modified for special operations.

And, according to Pentagon officials, the air force is looking for more cuts. Deploying the small, mobile Midgetman missile would cost more than deploying more giant MX rockets, air force officials said, in acknowledging that retrenchment is throwing a different light on strategic choices.

In April, the Office of Management and Budget predicted that annual increases in defense money would range from 8.8 percent to 3.4 percent from fiscal 1986 through 1990, not allowing for inflation. In its Aug. 30 mid-session review, the office forecast annual increases of from 3.9 percent to 7.2 percent.

Under White House inflation assumptions, this would provide for a real growth of about 3 percent for fiscal 1987 through fiscal 1990.

U.S. Minister Suspended on Sex Claim

Methodist's Harassment Trial Is First in Church History

By Laura Sessions Stepp

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Twelve United Methodist ministers have been convicted on one of two charges related to sexual harassment, and have been suspended from the ministry for three years.

In a decision that church officials said could have significant impact on the treatment of women in the church, the church court in Silver Spring, Maryland, found Tuesday that the Reverend John P. Carter had disobeyed church law, which he had pledged to uphold when he was ordained a minister.

The vote was 12-0, with one abstention. By a 10-3 vote, the court acquitted Mr. Carter of a charge of immorality.

It was the first time that a United Methodist minister has been tried on charges related to sexual harassment, according to national church officials.

The court unanimously recommended that Mr. Carter, 36, undergo counseling during his suspension. It also said that before returning to the ministry, he should ask for forgiveness at a public worship service.

Mr. Carter's counsel at the trial, the Reverend Irvin Lockman, said he would appeal. He called the sentence "too severe."

The sentence is in the form of a recommendation from the trial court, but such sentences generally are upheld by the Baltimore Annual Conference, the church's regional governing body, officials said. The conference includes the District of Columbia, most of Maryland and parts of West Virginia.

The Reverend Miriam Jackson, counsel for the five women who testified that they had been sexually harassed by Mr. Carter, said she was "very pleased with the court's

decisions." She said the court had "sent a message to the whole church."

Mr. Carter, who is black and maintains that his prosecution was racially motivated, declined comment after the sentence was pronounced at Good Shepherd United Methodist Church in Silver Spring, a suburb of Washington.

The women, two whites and three blacks in their 20s and early 30s, asserted that Mr. Carter had made sexual advances to them either while they were working or while he was interviewing them for employment.

The three women who worked for Mr. Carter said that after they refused his advances, he dropped his support for their work. The five women took their charges in April to Bishop Joseph Yeakel, the bishop of the Baltimore Annual Conference, who convened an investigating committee that was racially and sexually mixed. The committee found that there was reason to prosecute Mr. Carter.

After the trial ended in prayer, about 25 blacks gathered around Mr. Carter to console him. A short time later, Mr. Carter's wife, Deborah, walked up to Bishop Yeakel, who had brought the charges, and called him "a racist."

"You have ruined the reputation of a black man," she said. "This is not over."

The conviction on the charge of disobedience apparently meant that the jurors believed Mr. Carter was guilty of the accusations brought by the women and thus had disobeyed church law, but that his actions were not necessarily immoral, according to several church officials.

Church law does not define immorality, and the jurors may not have wanted to put themselves in the position of defining it themselves.

Support Group for Ex-Fundamentalists Begins Organizing a Chapter at Yale

United Press International

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The founder of Fundamentalists Anonymous, a support group for fundamentalist Christians who

have given up their beliefs, is organizing the first campus chapter at Yale University.

Richard Yao, of Brooklyn, New York, said Tuesday that the organization he founded in April now has 27 chapters in the United States. Mr. Yao, 30, a 1980 graduate of the Yale Divinity School, said he is trying to form a chapter at the school because it is "a pretty liberal place."

"At some schools down South, my posters would be torn down and I would be heckled," Mr. Yao said. "I ultimately want to go there, but Yale is a safe place to start."

The syndicate calls itself United Bamboo, the authorities said. They said its activities included drug dealing, gambling, extortion, bribery, kidnapping and murder.

NEW YORK (NYT) — Federal and local police authorities here announced the arrest Monday of 12 leaders of an Asian organized-crime syndicate in an undercover operation that struck "a significant blow" at the group's far-flung criminal activities.

The syndicate calls itself United Bamboo, the authorities said. They said its activities included drug dealing, gambling, extortion, bribery, kidnapping and murder.

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Tokyo Sets Spending on Military Over 1% of GNP

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Japanese cabinet adopted Wednesday a \$76-billion, five-year military spending plan that could bring an end to official policy that has held military budgets to 1 percent of gross national product.

Based on current projections of GNP by the government's Economic Planning Agency, the plan would mean average yearly military spending of about 1.04 percent of GNP, which is the total value of a nation's output of goods and services.

Despite these figures, the chief cabinet secretary, Takao Fujinami, said that the government would continue "to make efforts to respect the intent" of the 1-percent ceiling, which was adopted in 1976. Officials in Tokyo have tended off questions about the seeming contradiction between these two policies. However, the question could become academic if Japan's economy grows faster than expected, so that actual spending remained below 1 percent.

Earlier this month, ruling party elders turned down a request from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to scrap the spending ceiling formally. But as a compromise, they approved creation of the five-year cabinet spending plan. Formerly, the plan was an internal "wish list" of the Defense Agency, subject to heavy cuts by the Diet, Japan's parliament, during budget deliberations. Its elevation to a cabinet policy appears to assure it will carry greater weight.

Meanwhile, the lead opposition group, the Japanese Socialist Party, called the government's decision "outrageous" and promised to fight it when the Diet reconvenes. Other opposition parties also condemned it.

Mr. Fujinami pledged that Japan would maintain a "strictly defensive" posture and would not become a military power. His remarks apparently were aimed both at neighboring countries that Japan occupied during World War II and anti-military Japanese.

The government also said Wednesday that it intends to increase foreign economic assistance in stages to about \$8 billion in 1992, from an estimated \$4 billion in 1985.

The military spending plan is not expected to change the basic speed and direction of the continuing buildup of Japan's 245,000-member armed forces.

Despite Japan's economic success, its government is short of cash and running a deficit that is proportionately larger than that of the United States. About 20 percent of Japan's national budget is financed through borrowing, making larger defense spending a financial as well as political issue.

The action Wednesday followed all-night bargaining within the government. The Defense Agency, which is in charge of military affairs, had pressed for spending equivalent to about \$80 billion but backed down in the face of opposition from the Finance Ministry and parts of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.



Samora Machel with Secretary of State George P. Shultz after his arrival in Washington.

Mozambican Leader's Visit to U.S. Prompts Right to Criticize Reagan

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Amid cries of anger from conservatives, the Marxist president of Mozambique, Samora Machel, has arrived in Washington for talks with President Ronald Reagan aimed at cementing improved ties with the United States and at winning new aid for his leftist government.

The administration's cordial relationship with President Machel appears at odds with Mr. Reagan's usual rhetoric on the Third World. In this case, the United States is supporting a Soviet-backed Marxist dictatorship against a pro-Western rebellion.

The United States is supplying Mr. Machel's government with \$40 million in economic aid this year. Congress turned down an administration request for \$1.1 million in military aid.

Mr. Reagan and other officials said that Mr. Machel, who arrived Tuesday, has helped U.S. attempts to calm tensions between white-ruled South Africa and its black neighbors. The officials voiced hope that he can be wooed away from his close relationship with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan said at his press conference Tuesday night that "for some time now, there has been an

indication" that Mr. Machel, "who had gone so far over to the other camp, was maybe having second thoughts. We think it's worth a try to let him see what our system is."

In addition, a senior official said that Mozambique has been important to the United States "in the efforts it has made, its advice and counsel on southern Africa. It is clearly moving away from an outright Soviet embrace."

"Our view," the official continued, "would be that if you wish to displace something which is contrary to our interests — namely, a position of Soviet strength in that part of the world — the way you do it is by competing with the Soviet Union, rather than by a 'quarantine' of the region in question."

But conservative Republicans have complained that aid for Mozambique was inconsistent with Mr. Reagan's policies in Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Cambodia, where the administration has been aiding rebels against leftist governments. They called on the president to aid the rightist Mozambican National Resistance, which has been fighting to overthrow Mr. Machel's government.

"The president is engaging in what seems an ultimate act of hypocrisy by extending official honors to Samora Machel," charged Howard Phillips, chairman of the

Conservative Caucus. "The only evidence that Mozambique is tilting toward the West is that they are willing to take our money."

Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, the second-ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and four other conservative senators said in a letter to Mr. Reagan that the Machel government "would inevitably collapse without Western sustenance."

"We question whether it is in America's strategic interest to prevent the inevitable toppling of a pro-Soviet, dedicated Marxist government which has ruthlessly suppressed its people and bankrupted its economy," they said.

U.S. to Help Upgrade Afghan Guerrilla Media

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Guerrillas in Afghanistan are about to get money from the U.S. government for a publicity campaign intended to bring their struggle against Soviet troops to the world's attention. The money will go to train Afghan journalists to use television, radio and newspapers to advance the anti-government cause. Reporters will be given mini-cameras to photograph the war inside Afghanistan.

"It is the goal of this project to facilitate the collection, development and distribution of credible, objective and timely professional-quality news stories, photographs and television images about developments in Afghanistan," said a notice in the U.S. government's Federal Register.

The program will be supervised by the U.S. Information Agency. Congress appropriated \$500,000 to start.

In making the money available, Congress all but instructed USIA to consider an organization like Friends of Afghanistan, a new group whose board includes Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser during the Carter administration, who is known for his hard-line anti-Soviet views, and Lawrence Eagleburger, a former undersecretary of state.

The U.S. effort will enable the rebels to disseminate "the message to the world of what is going on there," said Senator Gordon J. Humphrey, a New Hampshire Republican, who proposed the idea to Congress. "The Soviets, unfortunately, have largely succeeded in their efforts of hiding that war from the people of the world and from world opinion," he said.

Mr. Humphrey, who says the Reagan administration has failed to provide enough assistance to the anti-Soviet guerrillas, told the Senate in June that the project had been cleared with the National Security Council. Congress's understanding is that the administration may ask for another \$500,000.

Afghan rebels, called the Mujahidin, have been fighting the Soviet Union since its troops, now estimated to number 115,000, occupied their country in December 1979. The rebels have their headquarters in Peshawar, Pakistan, near the Afghan border.

The Federal Register said the project also will help train Afghans "to develop an independent, self-funded media organization."

Attack by Pakistan Alleged

Radio Kabul said Pakistani militiamen attacked Afghan troops in Afghanistan Sept. 6, prompting the Soviet-backed government to lodge a protest, according to a United Press International dispatch from New Delhi. It said 15 Pakistanis were killed.

This was apparently the first time that Kabul has reported the deaths of Pakistani troops within Afghanistan, Pakistan did not report any fighting.

The clashes occurred in eastern Paktia province, the broadcast stated. It said, "Pakistani militia attacked the Afghan forces. During these clashes, 15 Pakistani militia men were killed."

It did not mention Afghan government losses.

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Reagan Warns Against Protectionism in Trade

(Continued from Page 1)
could not be spread in such a situation.

"I can understand the problem of the parents," he said, referring to families across the country who have kept their children out of schools because of the AIDS threat.

• He was not afraid of losing his leadership in Congress, in light of recent resentment of his policies in the trade area and regarding South Africa that emerged despite his high public approval ratings. Mr. Reagan said of Congress, "I think we are getting along pretty well."

• Asked if he is disturbed that the United States has now become a "debtor nation," Mr. Reagan replied: "Are we?" He said that a false impression is being given that just because the country has a large trade deficit, it has become a debtor nation.

The president said the deficit that he is concerned about, and that must be solved, is the deficit in federal spending. He argued that despite the growing trade deficit, employment had been rising and inflation had come down.

Mr. Reagan's latest criticism of protectionism was delivered in advance of a trade policy statement that White House aides have said the president will make next week, possibly on Monday.

Aides said on Tuesday, before the news conference, that Mr. Reagan was unlikely to send Congress legislative proposals of his own to curb the trade imbalance.

Mr. Reagan began the news conference with a statement similar in tone to his radio address two weeks ago, when he said that protectionism "is almost always self-destructive." The president said Tuesday

night that a need existed for stronger economic growth, not just at home but throughout the world, and that there must be free and fair trade.

"This is a path of cooperation and success that will make our people more productive, and that can lead to a decade of growth and 10 million new jobs in the next four years," he said. "But there is another path that can only lead away from opportunity and progress. A mindless stampede toward protectionism will be a one-way trip to economic disaster."

Mr. Reagan said that among those who would suffer were Americans whose jobs depend upon exports of machinery, commercial aircraft, high-tech electronics, and chemical products, who he said could well be the first targets of retaliation. In addition, he said that agriculture, already in great difficulty, would be even more vulnerable.

"Protectionist tariffs would invite retaliation that could deliver an economic death blow to literally tens of thousands of American family farms," he said.

Asked at the news conference why he had resisted efforts to restrict imports of textiles, Mr. Reagan repeated his assertion that "protectionism is a two-way street, and there is no way that you can try to protect and shield one industry that is having these competitive problems without exposing others."

"There just is no excuse for protectionism that is based on legitimate competition," he said. Mr. Reagan added, however, that his administration would take action against nations that "are taking advantage" of free-trade policies.

UN, Opening Its 40th Year, Confronts Divisive Issues

(Continued from Page 1)
do, since it lacks executive power to impose its decisions.

He said: "If the member states, instead of allowing their individual interests to prevail, on various occasions were to strive to see the common good of mankind over and above their own, we would be on the way to the solution of many conflicts."

The assembly presidency is largely ceremonial, but the incumbent can have an impact on important issues through procedural rulings. For example, in 1974 the assembly president, Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, was instrumental in encouraging the assembly to deny South Africa the right to take part in any subsequent assembly proceedings, a ruling that is still in force today.

Before the assembly ends its session just before Christmas, it will consider at least 147 agenda items. The current turmoil in South Africa guarantees that the apartheid system of racial separation, a long-time target of the General Assembly, will be its major focus of attention, according to a number of diplomats.

The assembly is expected to renew its efforts to get the 15-member Security Council to adopt tough, mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Another major battle shaping up for this General Assembly is the threat by the United States to cut its financial support for the United Nations unless weighted voting, or a larger voice for the heavier contributors, is introduced in fiscal matters.

Apparently in an effort to gain maximum control over UN finances, the West European group

of member nations on Tuesday nominated a Swedish diplomat, Henrik Amneus, for chairman of the budget committee. But the 51-nation African group countered by nominating Tommo Monthe, a diplomat from Cameroon. Mr. Monthe was elected on a 92-53 vote.

DOONESBURY



Reagan Sees Some Hope In a Summit

(Continued from Page 1)
on them for communications and even weather."

He asserted that the U.S. negotiators at Geneva had been flexible while the Soviet negotiators were not.

He rejected the idea of any deal with Soviet leaders that would end American research on and testing of a space-based weapons system. "I would rule that out," he said.

He said such a system was "too important to the world to have to be willing to trade that off" in exchange for land-based nuclear weapons. There are already more than enough land-based weapons "to blow both countries out of the world," he said.

When the weapons are developed, he said, the United States might be willing to decide against deployment in exchange for Soviet concessions.

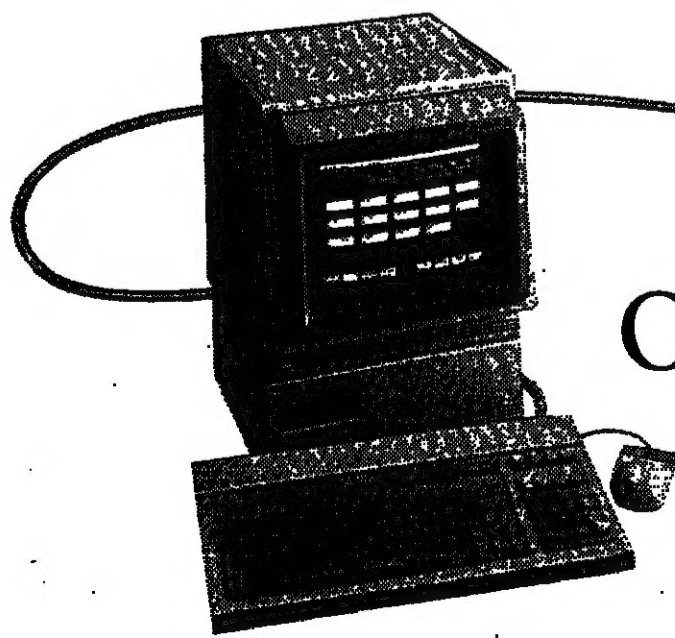
Mr. Reagan said that American and Soviet leaders could begin "solving problems when you stop talking about each other, and start talking to each other. And it's time we started talking."

He said he was not concerned by Soviet expectations for the Geneva meeting and their arms control plans.

"This is a continuation of a long-time campaign aimed mainly at our allies in Europe in an effort to build an impression that we may be the villains, and that they're the good guys," he said. "I don't think it has registered with our allies, and I'm not going to take it seriously."

■ **Moscow Criticizes Reagan**
The Soviet Union condemned Mr. Reagan's latest vow to continue his Strategic Defense Initiative on Wednesday, saying it proved he is determined to obstruct the bilateral arms negotiations scheduled to resume this week in Geneva, United Press International reported from Moscow.

Mr. Reagan "repeated his fabrication referring to U.S. military inferiority, and accused the Soviet Union without any evidence that it does not want to conduct negotiations in Geneva," Tass said.



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SCIENCE

Jockeying for Satellite Space:
Third World Wants Its Share

By Thomas W. Netter

GENEVA — In the 22 years since the United States launched the first communications satellite, the geostationary orbit 22,300 miles (36,150 kilometers) above the equator — where a satellite travels at the same rotational speed as Earth and is a fixed target for radio signals — has become the hottest property in space. There are an estimated 138 satellites in the orbit, relaying telephone calls, television pictures and weather reports. About 160 more are in various stages of planning.

Not surprisingly, the competition for the available positions and frequencies in space has caused resentment on Earth, mainly between the industrialized countries and the Third World. Most of the satellites belong to the United States, Canada, Japan, Western Europe and the Soviet Union, or to the Intelsat consortium.

Although some developing countries have satellites, many others in the Third World fear that by the

time they have the resources to launch one, the geostationary orbit will be crowded. Satellites cannot be placed in lower or higher orbits because they would go slower or faster than Earth's rotation.

More than 100 countries, members of the International Telecommunications Union, a United Nations agency, have been haggling for more than a month over who gets into the orbit and when.

Until last week there was little hope of reaching agreement. Although delegates at a conference in Geneva said they believed in the principle of "equitable" access, they could not agree on what "equitable" meant. Both sides finally appeared to accept a compromise, offered by Australia, that gives developing nations a chance to reserve space in the orbit.

Even with the agreement, though, the conflict will not be resolved soon. The proceedings of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of Geostationary Satellite Orbits, or WARC, have been slow and complicated.

The details of the Australian plan will not be worked out until the next conference, in 1988, nearly a decade after the Third World began voicing its grievances.

Meanwhile, the jockeying for position has begun. Satellites are in little danger of colliding, but there is risk of frequency interference, the overlapping and garbling of radio beams. The congestion is worst over North America and Europe.

In 1982, India had to bargain with Intelsat for an orbital slot and has since had to make expensive, time-consuming adjustments on its communications satellite, Insat, to avoid an overlap of frequencies.

Insat, which cost \$130 million, relays telephone calls and links thousands of Indian villages to television. Land-based telephone lines could have performed those chores, but would have cost \$1 billion, the government estimated. Moreover, Insat watches the weather, the Himalayas, for instance, to provide early flood warning.

Mexico, Brazil, Indonesia and a group of Arab countries also have satellites. Indonesia's Palapa-A and Palapa-B, for instance, link a vast area that includes Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore.

U.S., Japanese and Western European delegates to WARC argue that voluntary coordination of satellite launches and traffic has worked well so far and that advances in technology, including the use of higher frequencies and more antennas, would insure fair access to popular places in the orbit.

But Third World nations, complaining that such technological improvements are too costly and difficult, have sought confirmed reservations for lower-frequency satellites. "Otherwise, the law of the strong prevails," said Colombia's communications minister, Nohemi Sanin Posada. "The technology is still like something from Jules Verne — something we don't have now." Colombia's proposed Condor satellite would provide service to Latin America.

Although developing nations support the Australian plan, it does not meet all their demands. For one thing, the first-come, first-served rule would still apply to positions in the highly used C-band, a frequency range about 40 times higher than that of an FM radio receiver. But the Third World would be able to reserve slots in a C-band expansion made possible by better technology, and in the higher frequency K-band, which is used heavily by the Soviet Union.

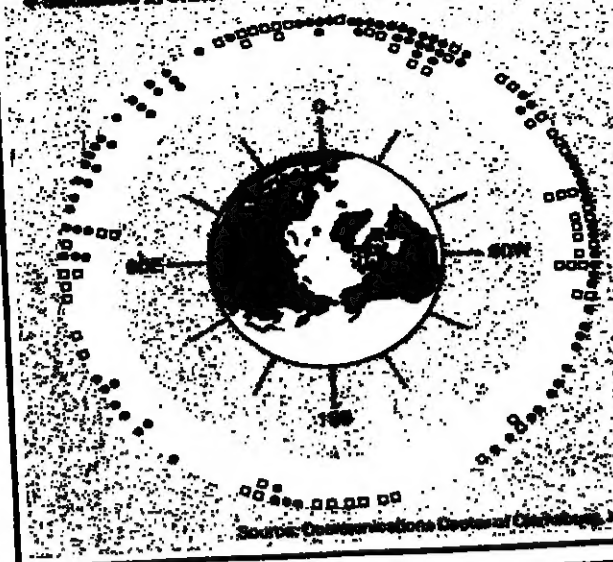
The Russians, who usually champion Third World causes, have been keeping a low profile at the conference. They are concerned mainly with preserving their position in space and are reluctant to let a world regulatory agency tell them what to do, Western delegates say.

The United States, the biggest user of satellite communications, grudgingly supports the Australian plan. "The United States has long been opposed to a priori planning, not because it's fair or unfair but simply because it's wasteful," said Dean Burch, head of the U.S. delegation. "You cannot seriously cut up the geostationary orbit without knowing the characteristics of the satellites that are going into that orbit."

A less favorable solution was, however, apparently better than none. "The U.S. is not too happy," said Steven Levi, an American delegate. "But we can accept this because it limits reservations to bands less used by the United States. It was this or nothing."

Vying for space

Positioning for geostationary orbit of commercial communications satellites using the low-frequency C-band range, Sept. 19, 1985. A. Satellites in orbit. B. Satellites planned.



Diverse Genes Sought to Save Cheetahs

New York Times Service

WHEN Marco Polo visited Kublai Khan at his summer residence in the Himalayas 700 years ago, he reported that the Mongol ruler kept 1,000 cheetahs as hunting companions.

The use of the fastest animal in the world to aid in royal hunts began with the Sumerians in 3000 B.C. and was continued by Egyptian pharaohs, French kings, Indian princes and Austrian emperors.

In later centuries scientists were puzzled by the fact that with all those thousands of royal pets taken from the wild on three continents, there was not one known instance of cheetahs successfully breeding in captivity until 1956.

Five years ago researchers from the American Cancer Institute set out to find out why.

Preliminary results two years ago in the study of captive cheetahs in the United States and southern Africa indicated that cheetahs had trouble reproducing because their genes were not sufficiently diverse.

Now, with the study complete, the researchers have concluded that if they do not find more diversified cheetah genes, the species could soon be vulnerable to extinction.

"It is not a trivial thing to lose your genetic variation," said Dr. Stephen O'Brien, head of the research team. "Genetic variation exists so ecological pressures can be adapted to."

Blood and sperm of 55 cheetahs from southern Africa, some of them in Africa and some in American zoos, were tested. The researchers found a rare genetic constellation resembling that of highly inbred mice — the genes of the cheetahs were virtually the same.

The researchers then analyzed the results of 14 reciprocal skin grafts on captive animals and studied mortality charts for cubs born in captivity.

The cheetahs that once roamed North America, Asia and Europe are extinct. Cheetahs now exist in the wild only in southern Africa and eastern Africa. Researchers are hoping that those in eastern Africa have a different genetic makeup.

Dr. O'Brien recently went to Kenya and Tanzania to collect blood and sperm samples of cheetahs from eastern Africa. He said analysis of the samples would be completed in October. If the genes differ, scientists will urge the two countries' governments to export cheetahs for breeding.

Laurie Marker, cheetah curator at Wildlife Safari in Winston, Oregon, said that if the genes from

cheetahs in eastern Africa proved similar to those of cheetahs in southern Africa, careful breeding would have to take place with unrelated cheetahs in captivity in order to save the species.

Since 1970, the researchers reported in the journal Science, 10 to 15 percent of cheetahs caught in the wild have been successfully bred. The mortality rate among offspring produced in captivity has been 29.1 percent.

"The main thing we're looking at is maintaining genetic diversity, monitoring it, making sure animals don't inbreed, trying to get variation," Miss Marker said.

The researchers concluded that lack of genetic variation caused the cheetahs' immune systems to fail, as indicated by their bodies' failure to reject the skin grafts traded surgically among captive cheetahs.

A virus at Wildlife Safari a few years ago almost wiped out the cheetahs there, and it is feared that if a foreign virus got into Africa, cheetahs could not combat it.

Mammal populations normally have a wide enough range of genetic traits that if a disease or a change of climate threatened the species, some members would be able to adapt.

Estimates of the worldwide population of the cheetah range from 1,500 to 20,000.

Dr. O'Brien said he believed the genetic uniformity resulted from a sudden drop in the population followed by inbreeding that recovered the population but not the genes. If the genes from eastern Africa cheetahs prove different from those of southern Africa, it will mean the drop probably came in the past 200 years as a result of hunting, he said.

If the genes are the same, the population drop could date as far back as the last ice age.

Earthquake-Proofing Is Tested

By James Brooke

New York Times Service

BUFFALO, New York — The skyscraper model swayed precariously as a seven-and-a-half-ton table pitched and shook beneath it in a laboratory simulation of an earthquake. The tremors ceased, then a researcher repeated the experiment — but this time he "turned on" the model, activating a network of computerized sensors. The building stood steady as a rock as the table shook.

"Smart buildings," capable of responding to earthquakes, wind and waves, may become common, in part because of experiments in a cavernous laboratory in Buffalo.

"Throughout history, structures have been passive, hunks of mass that hopefully would withstand outside forces," said Dr. Tsu T. Soong of the Earthquake Engineering and Systems Dynamics Laboratory of the State University of New York at Buffalo. "The idea of

using active devices to make structures respond to outside forces is very exciting."

Dr. Soong and other civil engineers hope that such devices will someday help stabilize nuclear power plants and other buildings against earthquakes and protect offshore oil rigs from ocean storms.

They are also trying to find a way to counter the excessive sway in high winds that is a stumbling block to the construction of very tall skyscrapers. A study of Chicago's 110-story Sears Tower, the world's tallest building, predicted that, extended to 200 stories, the top floor might swing back and forth as much as 70 feet (21 meters). Oscillations of a yard or more at the top of the World Trade Center towers in New York have made office workers ill.

The researchers are testing two "active control" techniques: a network of flexing tendons, which stiffened the model on the shaking table, and a system informally called "air bags" pioneered by two civil engineers in California.

Experiments with the tendon system are aided by a \$1.5-million seismic simulator. When it shook the table, a computer monitored the table, a computer monitored the table, a computer monitored the table.

Researchers will soon test their sensors, called accelerometers and strain gauges, in a real building. In an agreement between the university and China, sensors from the lab are being placed in the foundation and walls of a 2,700-seat auditorium under construction at Beijing Polytechnic University, in an area where moderate earthquakes are frequent.

Two civil engineering professors at the University of Southern California, Sami F. Masri and Richard K. Miller, are trying to counter earthquake vibrations by releasing

jets of compressed air from tanks attached to the outside walls of a model building. "There would be several of these gas or air tanks stationed up and down a building," Professor Miller said.

Dr. Soong is also testing another device: His team countered wind stress on model skyscrapers by attaching wing-shaped appendages of various sizes to the tops of the models. In tests in a wind tunnel, the appendages, similar to wing flaps on airplanes, were controlled by computers reacting to information fed from sensors on the outside of the model.

"I think Professor Soong is the first one to put an anywhere-near-realistic model of a building on the shaking table," said James T. P. Yao, a civil engineering professor at Purdue University, who is widely regarded as the father of active structural control theory, a field that is about 15 years old.

Dr. Morris, a senior research scientist at Syracuse University in New York, was chosen from about 30 candidates to become the first Koestler professor of parapsychology at the University of Edinburgh as of Dec. 1.

The position was established with a bequest from Arthur Koestler, the novelist, critic and explorer of the supernatural who committed suicide with his wife in 1983. It is believed to be the only professorial chair in parapsychology outside the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands.

American to Fill Koestler Chair

The Associated Press

EDINBURGH — An American will fill Britain's first professorial chair in parapsychology. Dr. Robert Morris, 42, said he would expose fraud where he found it, and approach his job with such scientific rigor that he might make it disappear.

Dr. Morris, a senior research scientist at Syracuse University in New York, was chosen from about 30 candidates to become the first Koestler professor of parapsychology at the University of Edinburgh as of Dec. 1.

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IN BRIEF

Ancient Ice Samples From Andes

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Using a technique normally used in Antarctica or the Arctic, scientists from Ohio State University and the University of Nebraska have used a solar-powered drill to take core samples from deep in an ice cap atop a 19,000-foot peak in Peru in search of information about past climate and atmosphere.

The longer went down 537 feet (163 meters) and its bottom deposits were 1,500 years old. Analyzing alternating layers of dust and snow deposits, the scientists found evidence of extended dry periods between the years 570 and 610, 1250 and 1310, and 1720 and 1860, and an unusually wet climate between 1500 and 1720, they reported in the journal Science.

The Andean ice samples provide new evidence of the scope of the so-called Little Ice Age from about 1500 to the late 19th century. The scientists also hope the samples will enable them to reconstruct the frequency of El Niño, the shift in ocean currents and rainfall patterns that periodically causes climatic abnormalities in a huge zone around the Pacific Ocean.

Major Test for SDI Called Success

LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico (NYT) — Scientists at Los Alamos National Laboratory say they have used a laser beam to guide a series of intense particle-beam pulses in a test viewed as an important step for the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

The scientists said the test suggested that beams of charged particles, usually vulnerable to upset by Earth's magnetic field, might be able to be fired over long distances in space to shoot down missiles.

Researchers filled a pipe with gaseous benzene and fired a half-inch laser beam down the center of the pipe, causing positive ions to form in the beam's path. Intense pulses of electrons were fired into the beam's path at close to the speed of light. The attraction between the negatively charged electrons and the positively charged ions kept the beam tightly focused, the scientists said.

Multiple Sclerosis Results Debunked

SYDNEY (Reuters) — A medical team here says a treatment that offered hope for victims of multiple sclerosis does not work, the Medical Journal of Australia reports.

Professor James Lance of the department of neurology at the University of New South Wales wrote that a trial in New York had indicated that oxygen administered under high pressure in the type of chamber used to treat divers had helped people with multiple sclerosis but that controlled tests in the compression chamber at Sydney's Prince Henry hospital showed the treatment was of no benefit.

The study found that oxygen administered under pressure had no advantage over a placebo gas mixture, Professor Lance reported. He added that two later studies in other countries had come to the same conclusion.

Algae Gel Harvests Gold From Water

LAS CRUCES, New Mexico (AP) — Scientists from the University of New Mexico in Las Cruces say common algae, which have a strong affinity for gold, can harvest the metal from waste water or, eventually, from the oceans.

Algae, encapsulated in silica gel, collect gold from water even when they are dead, said Benjamin Greene, a member of the research team. They also work when concentrations of gold in water are very small. They also work when concentrations of gold in water are very small.

"Over 90 percent of the gold from a test solution was removed even though the gold was in the part-per-billion range," said Dr. Dennis W. Darnall, who directed the research.

Recyclable algae-based gel costs much less than the resins now used to remove metals from waste water, and algae are more selective, the researchers said. "You can easily adjust the activity and salt content so you get only gold," Dr. Darnall said. "With conventional resins, you tend to get a mix of metals."

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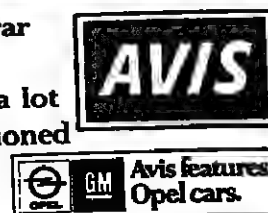

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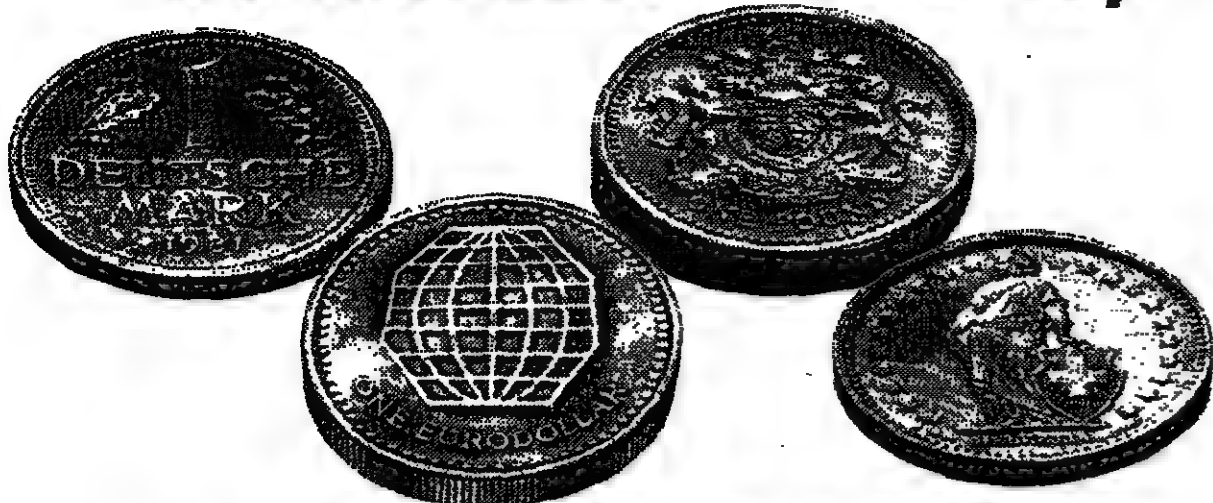
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3-Sided Fight Reuters Starts Share Price Service For Takeover But London Stock Exchange Is Still Opposed to the Venture Shocks Japan

(Continued from Page 11)

and threaten to ask embarrassing questions at meetings if management does not pay them off in advance.

"Shareholders are entitled to a decent return," said James Abegglen, former president of the Japanese affiliate of the Boston Consulting Group. "But they don't have unlimited rights, which is really the Western notion."

Another barrier to hostile takeovers is that a comparatively small portion of a typical Japanese company's shares are actively traded. Others are in the hands of "stable shareholders" looking for long-term earnings. "Major shareholders do not release their holdings very easily," said Yoshihisa Tabuchi, executive vice president of Nomura Securities Co.

Cross-shareholdings help bind together the Japanese industrial groupings, such as the clusters of companies and banks bearing the Sumitomo and Mitsubishi names. Any group member targeted for a takeover could count on the support of the whole.

Takeovers are, in theory, permissible under Japanese law, but the same law tends to favor the status quo. A besieged management group or union could throw up roadblocks in court that would delay matters for up to two years.

Trafalgar's status as a foreign company further confuses things. Though there is nothing illegal about what it is proposing, powerful bureaucrats in the Finance Ministry could well decide to raise obstacles if they feel it is trying to impose "foreign ways" in Japan.

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Reuters Holdings PLC said Wednesday that it has begun a new service displaying share prices of major companies, despite failure to reach an accord with a key provider of such data, the London Stock Exchange.

The service provides owners of Reuters computer terminals with continually updated prices for more than 250 shares, only four of which are British. The prices are provided by 30 securities dealers in six European countries. They include such giants as Deutsche Bank AG, Merrill Lynch Europe Ltd. and Swiss Bank Corp.

Thirteen of the dealers have agreed to let Reuters list their prices alongside those of competi-

tors on a single electronic "page," allowing investors to find the best price quickly. Such pages initially will be available for shares of 28 companies from South Africa, 23 from the United States, five from Canada and four each from Japan and the Netherlands.

Reuters predicted that the total number of these pages will soon triple, to about 150.

The rub is that the London Stock Exchange has told its members not to allow their quotes to be mixed on the same page with those of firms that do not belong to the exchange. This restriction has so far practically shut Reuters out of providing up-to-the-second prices on British shares.

The exchange, which has its own competing service, said it does not want its members' prices to mingle

with those of firms not subject to a code of conduct being drawn up by the exchange to cover electronic trading in international shares. "There has to be a code of conduct to ensure that everybody is playing by a common set of rules," an exchange official said.

Reuters countered that it only allows responsible dealers to flash prices on its screens.

Both the exchange and Reuters want to profit from selling share-price information and computer equipment used to manipulate such data.

The exchange also is worried about a large part of its business leaking away as electronic equipment makes a central trading floor unnecessary. Earlier this year, two London merchant banks, European Banking Co. and Robert Fleming & Co., began trading certain British shares outside of the exchange. In addition, a large percentage of the trading in some major British shares takes place in the United States through American Depositary Receipts.

Reuters already has made a big success of selling terminals that allow banks and brokers to trade currencies electronically. Trying to repeat that success in shares, Reuters last spring acquired rights to market share-dealing equipment supplied by U.S.-based Instinet Corp. Reuters also is holding talks aimed at acquiring a major shareholding in Instinet.

World Bank Offers Portions Of Its Loans to 15 Nations

(Continued from Page 11)

for sale only the equivalent of \$300 million worth of loans. The resales will be priced "to provide a competitive yield, taking into account the currency, maturity and country involved, and the continuing role of the bank as lender of record," the bank said.

While the bank remains lender of record, for its own bookkeeping purposes the loans sold no longer count against its capital and free those resources for making new loans.

Eugene Rotberg, treasurer of the World Bank, said in a telephone interview that the size of the loan participations up for sale would be

kept small, no larger than \$5-million equivalent, to allow the bank the widest possible measure of demand for specific currencies at different maturities. The minimum amount is \$1-million equivalent.

"We know we can sell paper of countries who no longer borrow from us," he said. "We also know we can sell paper at a price. The test is to see whether we can sell World Bank loans to LDCs at or about our own cost of borrowing those currencies."

The bank's aim is not to create a profit, he said. The prime aim is "to test whether there is a market outside commercial banks for LDC paper on the World Bank's books."

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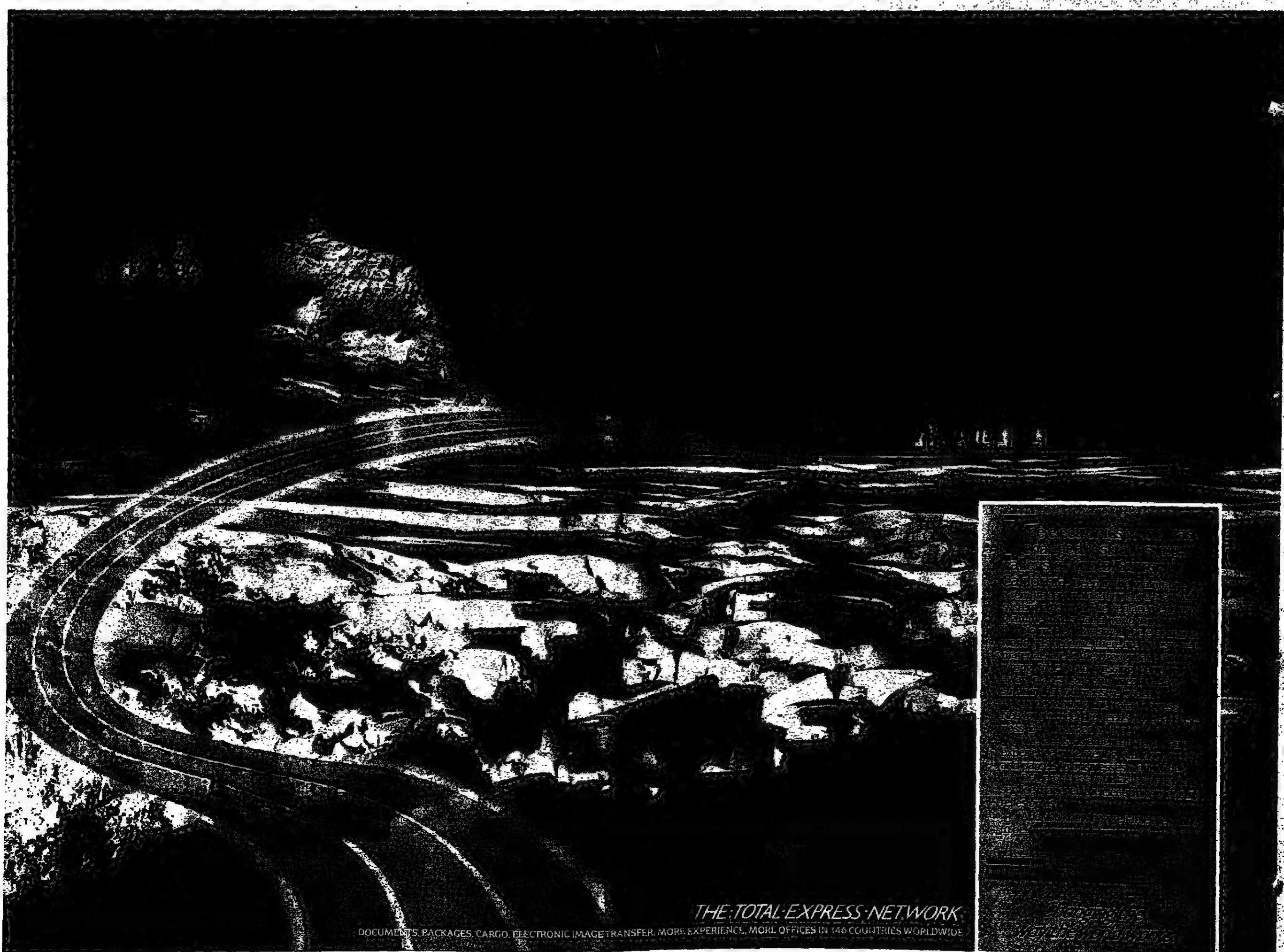
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Company Results

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Britain			
	1985	1984	1983
Total Revenue	1,405	1,235	1,177
Profit/Loss	22.4	17.7	17.7
Costs Patrons			
	1985	1984	1983
Total Revenue	466.7	447.7	447.7
Profit/Loss	20.5	18.0	18.0
Consolid. Old Fields			
	1985	1984	1983
Total Revenue	1,195	1,050	1,050
Profit/Loss	14.9	18.0	18.0
Fisons			
	1985	1984	1983
Total Revenue	222.5	222.5	222.5
Profit/Loss	20.1	22.4	22.4
Hong Kong			
	1985	1984	1983
Total Revenue	108.3	108.3	108.3
Profit/Loss	10.3	10.3	10.3
South Africa			
	1985	1984	1983
Total Revenue	49.27	49.27	49.27
Profit/Loss	2.1	2.1	2.1



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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Moves Higher in European Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — The U.S. dollar moved higher Wednesday in narrow European trading, boosted by a government report that U.S. housing starts rose faster than expected last month.

Foreign exchange dealers said the dollar rose sharply in early trading, following the report that housing starts were up 6.2 percent in August, more than a point higher than market expectations.

But the currency later lost some of its gains in advance of Friday's release of a U.S. gross national product "flash" estimate for the third quarter. GNP measures the total value of a nation's output of goods and services.

Dealers said investors were waiting for stronger indications of faster U.S. economic growth before investing in the American currency.

In London, the pound closed at

\$1.3355, down from \$1.3395 on Tuesday. Nevertheless, dealers said the pound was holding up well, despite recent uncertainties about oil prices and dollar strength.

"There's just nothing against sterling at the moment," one said. "Traders said that the dollar was locked into a stable trading range, but warned that that could change after U.S. GNP figures were released."

The dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.9095 Deutsche marks, up from 2.8784 DM previously, and in Paris at 8.854 French francs, up from 8.7795 earlier.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.3780 Swiss francs, up from 2.3695 francs previously.

Earlier in Tokyo trading, the dollar ended the day at 241.80 yen, down from 241.25 yen on Tuesday. In New York trading, the dollar was higher at midsession, after rebounding from a low of 2.8930 DM

in midmorning on short covering ahead of Thursday's data on U.S. personal income and the flash estimate of third-quarter GNP growth on Friday.

Overseas dollar purchases contributed to the gain, one dealer said. Trading was fairly active.

The dollar eased from its opening levels after the 6.2-percent rise in U.S. housing starts in August and a revision for July's decline to 3.2 percent from 2.4 percent.

Meanwhile, the South African commercial rand closed in London at 39.25 U.S. cents after being quoted at 39.00 cents early in the London afternoon following Johannesburg quotes of around 38.00 cents in response to softer

bullion prices and large import orders for dollars.

The rand started at 40.30 cents in London, having fallen about one cent overnight. (AP, Reuters)

Insurers Discuss Gulf Shipping

The Associated Press

KUWAIT — A consortium of 31 Arab underwriters, involved in insurance of the fleet of the United Arab Shipping Co. met Wednesday in Kuwait to consider premiums as a result of Iran's recurrent seizures of the ships and confiscation of cargo, insurance sources said.

The consortium, led by the Kuwait-based Gulf Insurance Co., was evaluating the escalating dangers to international navigation in Gulf waters and increasing financial losses resulting from Iran's detention of company ships.

Insurance sources disclosed that the 31 insurance companies paid more than \$500 million to the U.A.S.C. in 1984 as compensation for the losses incurred by the company's fleet, mainly resulting from the spillovers of the Iraq-Iran war.

U.S. Trade Views: Comparing 1980s With 1930s

(Continued from Page 11)

U.S. economy. But Mr. Hoover, who felt bound by his party's platform pledge, signed the Smoot-Hawley legislation.

The economists were right about retaliation from America's trading partners. Britain, France, Italy and other nations raised tariffs or introduced quotas. Switzerland boycotted U.S. products. Canada raised its tariff walls to the highest in history. International conferences were held in 1931, 1932 and 1933 in an effort to work out a truce in the trade war. All those talks failed.

The higher U.S. trade barriers frustrated Tokyo's efforts to improve the economic conditions of the Japanese people through expanding trade. Japan turned to a more nationalist and militant foreign policy.

The United States was worse off after Smoot-Hawley than it had been before. Its exports plunged because of the higher trade barriers and because of the spreading world depression, which was aggravated by the collapse of trade.

By 1932, U.S. exports had plummeted to about one-fourth of their 1929 level. Agriculture, the sector Hoover had tried to help, suffered the most. Wheat exports, which had totaled \$200 million 10 years earlier, slumped to \$5 million in 1932. Auto exports fell from \$541 million in 1929 to \$76 million in 1932.

In retrospect, Smoot-Hawley was worse than futile. It failed to solve unemployment and other problems of U.S. labor, industry and agriculture; instead it aggravated the problems. And it contributed to the deepening political and economic crisis and the bitter nationalism that helped to bring on World War II.

In light of these past events, why are serious people in Congress and their supporters now contemplating setting off the biggest wave of restrictive trade legislation since the Depression?

For one thing, the pressure on legislators has been mounting as the nation's trade deficit swells. The pressure comes from affected industrial and labor groups demanding a more restrictive and aggressive U.S. trade policy.

Reagan administration officials and private economists have forecast that the trade deficit will widen

U.S. Trade Official Urges Japan To Open Markets 'Pretty Dam Fast'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade representative, Clayton Yeutter, urged Japan on Wednesday to open its markets to imports "pretty darn fast" or face retaliation from other industrialized nations and a "nervous" Congress.

At the same time, Mr. Yeutter cautioned U.S. businessmen to change their marketing strategies if they expect to capture a share of Japanese sales, claiming that "there is no natural inclination in Japan to open up their markets."

His remarks to a seminar sponsored by Japan's Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. followed President Ronald Reagan's appeal to Congress to avoid "a mindless stampede towards protectionism."

Mr. Yeutter said that of the some 300 trade bills now pending in Congress, there is not one that the administration can support in its present form.

But he told NTT officials that while the administration remains committed to free trade, it could not tolerate much longer a trade imbalance with Japan nearing \$40 billion this year.

"If that message has not yet sunk in yet in Tokyo, we hope you take it back with you," he said, "and that's not just rhetoric."

Hiroshi Shinto, the NTT president, agreed that "neither Japan nor the United States can benefit... if we don't cooperate with one another."

to between \$140 billion and \$160 billion this year, compared with \$123 billion last year, and there is no reason to think it will ease.

No nation, whether the United States or Brazil or Argentina, can expect foreigners to finance its deficits indefinitely. "Such a gigantic imbalance is simply not sustainable," said Lawrence A. Krause, an international economist at the Brookings Institution, a private research institute in Washington.

Another major reason for the buildup of protectionist pressure — despite the benefits in lower prices or better quality that imports can bring to consumers — is the fact that specific industries and groups of workers suffer an immediate loss of income or jobs. This means losses that they consider unacceptable, regardless of the long-run effect on the nation's trade.

Particularly vexatious is the loss of position in areas where the United States has considered itself the world leader: high technology and capital goods. While the United States still runs trade surpluses in these categories in 1984, the surpluses have shrunk considerably.

Unquestionably, a significant factor in the upward surge of protectionist spirit among many

Americans is that the losses to the Japanese have been both large and growing, and they feel that the Japanese have not played fair but instead have discriminated against or excluded U.S. goods from their markets through a variety of methods. At the same time, however, American consumers have continued to buy Japanese goods heavily.

Last year the United States ran its biggest bilateral deficit in trade with Japan — more than \$37 billion, compared with a bilateral trade deficit against West Germany of just \$8 billion.

Yet the threat to U.S. dominance in manufactured goods is by no means limited to Japan. It comes from the newly industrialized nations of Asia — South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan.

And as technology is rapidly diffused throughout the world, the threat also comes from many developing countries as well, ranging from Brazil to China, which is now making an enormous bid to take its place among the industrial nations.

It is these strains that are now weighing on U.S. trade policy. Since the Reciprocal Trade Act of 1935, that policy has been based on the proposition that free and open

trade is the best means of promoting the development of both the U.S. economy and the world.

Although economists still generally support free trade, they are beginning to take a more skeptical look at the doctrine in the light of present conditions.

Stephen V.O. Clarke, an economist who has served in senior positions at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, suggests that "Free trade is designed to serve the self-interest of the nation that is industrially dominant."

One way of regarding the present surge of protectionist spirit, not only in Congress but also in U.S. industry, is that the United States has lost confidence that it is the industrial leader and needs to revert to a more aggressive and nationalistic trade policy.

Under this theory, Japan, as the emerging world leader, ought to embrace free trade. And indeed there are some signs that it is doing so, although some critics of Japan believe it has waited too long and has endangered an open world trading system by provoking U.S. resentment and protectionist spirit.

How great is the danger that the mood of protectionism will prevail in the United States? And, if it does, how great is the danger that the world economy would suffer the kind of shock that followed Smoot-Hawley? Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas and the Senate majority leader, says he has "never seen stronger sentiment" in Congress for restrictive trade legislation.

But President Ronald Reagan, seeking to undercut congressional pressure for protectionist policy to open foreign markets to U.S. goods, he has said he would initiate a series of investigations into "unfair trading practices" of Japan, the European Community, South Korea and Brazil. And it now seems likely that additional tough measures, intended to impress and appease Congress, will follow.

It is too early to know whether the president's efforts to stanch protectionism, possibly reinforced by his veto power, will prevail or whether his efforts to use tough means to redress the U.S. trade position will themselves become a form of protectionism.

THE EUROMARKETS

Market Has Multicurrency Flood of Issues

By Christopher Pizze

Reuters

LONDON — The Eurobond market had a flood of new issues in a variety of currencies Wednesday. The most novel one was the issue of zero-coupon Eurosterling bonds backed by British government bonds, which the lead manager, S.G. Warburg & Co., named "zebras," dealers said.

Other borrowers included the World Bank — which issued bonds in both Deutsche marks and U.S. dollars — Electricite de France in French francs, Sweden's Forsmarks in Danish kroner and a European-currency-unit issue for Luxembourg's Societe Nationale de Credit a l'Investissement.

The actual issue of the "zebras" is called Zero-Coupon Eurosterling Bearer or Registered Accruing Securities BV and is a company registered in the Netherlands.

The nominal amount of the issue is \$193.24 million and consists of four "corpus" zero-coupon tranches and seven short-dated tranches secured by stripping the

interest and principal on four British government bonds.

Dealers said the concept is similar to August's issue of sterling transferable accruing government securities, called Staggs, which was withdrawn shortly after its launch. But S.G. Warburg said that this issue will have stronger demand.

In the floating-rate note sector, the expected \$300-million note issue emerged for Ireland during the morning. It pays the higher of either the one-month London interbank bank offered rate or the mean of six-month London interbank bid and offered rates, called Limean, and was priced at 100.10.

Under the "mis-match" formula, the coupon is refixed monthly but payable semi-annually. The 15-year note issue ended on the market just within the total fees of 17 basis points, at about 99.95. The lead manager was Merrill Lynch Capital Markets.

Also launched was a \$250-million floater for Chemical New York Corp. that pays 17/16 point over three-month Libor.

The 12-year issue was lead-managed by Salomon Brothers International. Some dealers felt that terms were a little tight on the issue and consequently it ended outside the total 16-basis-point fees, at 99.82.

The dollar-denominated sector had new issues totaling nearly \$500 million, with the largest bond being a \$200-million facility for the World Bank, which also launched its expected 600-million-DM bond issue in West Germany Wednesday, dealers noted.

The World Bank dollar issue pays 10 1/2 percent a year over 15 years and was priced at par. The lead manager was Morgan Stanley International. The issue ended at about 1 1/2, inside the 2 1/2 percent fees.

The DM bond issue was led by Deutsche Bank AG and pays 6 1/2 percent a year over 10 years. The par-offered issue ended well within the 1 1/2 percent fees.

The 40-million-ECU Eurobond issue for SNCF pays 9 percent over 10 years and will be priced next week.

Funds Awash In New Cash

(Continued from Page 11)

Explorer Fund, whose portfolio is concentrated in small growth companies. The similar aim was to reduce the flow of new cash. As an investment adviser for Vanguard II, Vanguard picked Granahan Investment Management.

Over the years, other mutual funds have suspended sales to new shareholders. In 1967, for example, the T. Rowe Price New Horizons Fund took this step, explaining that new money was coming in so fast it could not find enough stocks to buy at reasonable prices.

In 1970, the fund reopened its doors to new investors.

The Fidelity Magellan Fund, originally geared to international investments, suspended sales to new investors between 1965 and 1981, by which time it had become an aggressive growth fund with assets totaling \$50 million. With Peter Lynch as its portfolio manager, Fidelity ranked as the best-performing mutual fund for the five years ended June 30. It now has assets of more than \$3 billion.

Wednesday's
OTC
Prices
NASDAQ prices as of
3 p.m. New York time
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 3 P.M. CLOS

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SPORTS

Matured Mandlikova Finally Checks In at the Top

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — On the surface, the similarities between Hana Mandlikova and Ivan Lendl are striking. Both are Czechoslovakian tennis players who spent much of their lives in the United States. Both are major talents whose ability to live up to their potential has been questioned in the past. Both play tennis right-handed and golf left-handed.

Both, too, are U.S. Open champions, the products of a small country that has produced some of the great tennis talents of this century: Janakovic, Drobny and Martina Navratilova, Lendl and Mandlikova.

But one man who has had a tremendous influence on tennis in Czechoslovakia in the last 15 years often is overlooked: Jan Kodes. He was a Wimbledon champion, in 1973, but that was during the professional players' boycott. He also was a two-time U.S. Open finalist and a French Open champion. It was his success, as much as anything, that inspired such young players as Lendl and Mandlikova.

"He was the big hero because of what he did," Mandlikova said. "He helped make tennis very popular in our country. It was always popular before, but much more after Kodes. People knew of Drobny but he defeated, so it was different. It was Kodes that people always talked about."

Now, it is Mandlikova and Lendl they talk about. For each, the road to the U.S. Open title was a difficult one. Mandlikova was supposed to take over women's tennis when she won two Grand Slam tournaments, the French and Australian opens, before she reached the age of 20. Lendl was in the top three in the world by 21, yet never rose to No. 1.

"I think I appreciate this championship much more than the French," Mandlikova reflected after beating Navratilova in the final of the recent U.S. Open. "Then, I won just out there free as a bird playing. For this one, I had to suffer and put in a lot of hard work."

"It's hard for people to understand that," said Mandlikova. "For someone like me, coming on tour was completely different than if I was an American. When I first played here in 1978, I was 16 and I beat JoAnne Russell, who was a very good player. But I still had to go home to play in juniors because if I didn't win I couldn't travel outside the country. It was hard for me because I didn't speak the language and I couldn't just play all the time the way an American girl could if she was good. But I learned from it."

Mandlikova, 23, is almost six years younger than Navratilova. She remembers being a 12-year-old ball girl for Navratilova and admiring her attacking style. But, unlike Navratilova, she and Lendl have not defeated.

"Martina is an American," Mandlikova said. "If you read her book, you know that. She thinks now as an American and I think

that is O.K., it is good for her. I am a Czech. I love my country, I love being able to go home to see my family."

"But I know there is more in the world. I couldn't live there now because I have seen other places. I have my freedom to travel and to do what I want. I do not think they [the government] want me to have a problem with that."

The Czechoslovak government, according to people in tennis, has an arrangement with Mandlikova and Lendl: They are free to live where they want, play where they want and make as much money as they want. In return, they don't defect and they agree to play on national teams.

Mandlikova says she feels intensely Czechoslovakian when she watches her country compete in sports. "This year, I was watching the ice hockey team play in the World Cup against the Russians," she said. "I was going crazy, partly because I love hockey but also because it was the Russians. When we won, all I could do was jump and say, 'Yay!'"

When Lendl speaks about his new home — he lives in Connecticut, Mandlikova in Florida — he gets emotional. Mandlikova is not the same way.

"Ivan is different than I am," she said. "I like it here, I like the people very much, but I also love Europe. There are things there you cannot find here. But Ivan really loves it here. He loves everything about it. I'm a little more old-fashioned. I like small res-

taurants and quiet places like I can find in Europe."

Both have matured here. Since her emergence in 1981, Mandlikova has been pressed to challenge Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd for the No. 1 spot in women's tennis. At times, she says, the pressure was almost unbearable. Now, feeling more comfortable with herself, with other players and with tennis, the U.S. Open title may be a first major step toward the top spot.

"I feel like all the work paid off for me," she said. "When I first played tennis" — at the age of 9 — "I always thought I would never play it past 16. But I started winning championships and my father kept telling me I could be the best. That always kept me going."

Was there a turning point? "My brother [William, who is 27] told me at Wimbledon it was time to get a haircut and get rid of the headband, that it was old-fashioned," she said. "I just decided he was right, it was time." It had to be coincidence, but with her new cut she has found new consistency.

"At this point in my life, I don't play tennis for the money," she said. "When I had the 6-0 lead in the last tie breaker against Martina, people were cheering so loud I had to remind myself the match wasn't over."

"Then, I choked on a volley at 6-1. I just choked, very simply. But when I hit the next volley and won, I was lying on the floor and all I could think was, 'I won the U.S. Open. I did it. I really did it.'"

SCOREBOARD

Football

National Football League Team and Individual Leaders

AMERICAN CONFERENCE TEAM OFFENSE

Team	Yards	Runs	Pass	TD
San Diego	254	182	72	10
Kansas City	248	174	74	9
Seattle	244	169	75	8
Buffalo	238	164	74	7
Jets	235	161	74	6
Cincinnati	230	157	73	6
Denver	228	156	72	6
Raiders	226	154	72	6
Pittsburgh	224	152	72	6
Cleveland	222	150	72	6
New England	220	148	72	6
Houston	218	146	72	6
Indianapolis	216	144	72	6

TEAM DEFENSE

Team	Yards	Runs	Pass	TD
Pittsburgh	432	192	240	10
Cleveland	428	188	240	10
Raiders	424	184	240	10
New England	420	180	240	10
Denver	416	176	240	10
Kansas City	412	172	240	10
Miami	408	168	240	10
San Francisco	404	164	240	10
Cincinnati	400	160	240	10
Buffalo	396	156	240	10
Seattle	392	152	240	10
Indianapolis	388	148	240	10
San Diego	384	144	240	10

QUARTERBACKS

Team	Yards	Runs	Pass	TD
Krisen, S.D.	254	182	72	10
Pauls, S.D.	248	174	74	9
Kanary, K.C.	244	169	75	8
Plumley, R.D.	238	164	74	7
Elway, D.	235	161	74	6
Wen, H.	230	157	73	6
Danielson, C.	228	156	72	6
Ward, D.	226	154	72	6
Anderson, C.	224	152	72	6
Ward, D.	222	150	72	6
Ward, D.	220	148	72	6
Ward, D.	218	146	72	6
Ward, D.	216	144	72	6
Ward, D.	214	142	72	6
Ward, D.	212	140	72	6
Ward, D.	210	138	72	6
Ward, D.	208	136	72	6
Ward, D.	206	134	72	6
Ward, D.	204	132	72	6
Ward, D.	202	130	72	6
Ward, D.	200	128	72	6
Ward, D.	198	126	72	6
Ward, D.	196	124	72	6
Ward, D.	194	122	72	6
Ward, D.	192	120	72	6
Ward, D.	190	118	72	6
Ward, D.	188	116	72	6
Ward, D.	186	114	72	6
Ward, D.	184	112	72	6
Ward, D.	182	110	72	6
Ward, D.	180	108	72	6
Ward, D.	178	106	72	6
Ward, D.	176	104	72	6
Ward, D.	174	102	72	6
Ward, D.	172	100	72	6
Ward, D.	170	98	72	6
Ward, D.	168	96	72	6
Ward, D.	166	94	72	6
Ward, D.	164	92	72	6
Ward, D.	162	90	72	6
Ward, D.	160	88	72	6
Ward, D.	158	86	72	6
Ward, D.	156	84	72	6
Ward, D.	154	82	72	6
Ward, D.	152	80	72	6
Ward, D.	150	78	72	6
Ward, D.	148	76	72	6
Ward, D.	146	74	72	6
Ward, D.	144	72	72	6
Ward, D.	142	70	72	6
Ward, D.	140	68	72	6
Ward, D.	138	66	72	6
Ward, D.	136	64	72	6
Ward, D.	134	62	72	6
Ward, D.	132	60	72	6
Ward, D.	130	58	72	6
Ward, D.	128	56	72	6
Ward, D.	126	54	72	6
Ward, D.	124	52	72	6
Ward, D.	122	50	72	6
Ward, D.	120	48	72	6
Ward, D.	118	46	72	6
Ward, D.	116	44	72	6
Ward, D.	114	42	72	6
Ward, D.	112	40	72	6
Ward, D.	110	38	72	6
Ward, D.	108	36	72	6
Ward, D.	106	34	72	6
Ward, D.	104	32	72	6
Ward, D.	102	30	72	6
Ward, D.	100	28	72	6
Ward, D.	98	26	72	6
Ward, D.	96	24	72	6
Ward, D.	94	22	72	6
Ward, D.	92	20	72	6
Ward, D.	90	18	72	6
Ward, D.	88	16	72	6
Ward, D.	86	14	72	6
Ward, D.	84	12	72	6
Ward, D.	82	10	72	6
Ward, D.	80	8	72	6
Ward, D.	78	6	72	6
Ward, D.	76	4	72	6
Ward, D.	74	2	72	6
Ward, D.	72	0	72	6

RUSHERS

Team	Yards	Runs	Pass	TD
McNeill, J.	254	182	72	10
Ward, D.	248	174	74	9
Ward, D.	244	169	75	8
Ward, D.	238	164	74	7
Ward, D.	235	161	74	6
Ward, D.	230	157	73	6
Ward, D.	228	156	72	6
Ward, D.	226	154	72	6
Ward, D.	224	152	72	6
Ward, D.	222	150	72	6
Ward, D.	220	148	72	6
Ward, D.	218	146	72	6
Ward, D.	216	144	72	6
Ward, D.	214	142	72	6
Ward, D.	212	140	72	6
Ward, D.	210	138	72	6
Ward, D.	208	136	72	6
Ward, D.	206	134	72	6
Ward, D.	204	132	72	6
Ward, D.	202	130	72	6
Ward, D.	200	128	72	6
Ward, D.	198	126	72	6
Ward, D.	196	124	72	6
Ward, D.	194	122	72	6
Ward, D.	192	120	72	6
Ward, D.	190	118	72	6
Ward, D.	188	116	72	6
Ward, D.	186	114	72	6
Ward, D.	184	112	72	6
Ward, D.	182	110	72	6
Ward, D.	180	108	72	6
Ward, D.	178	106	72	6
Ward, D.	176	104	72	6
Ward, D.	174	102	72	6
Ward, D.	172	100	72	6
Ward, D.	170	98	72	6
Ward, D.	168	96	72	6
Ward, D.	166	94	72	6
Ward, D.	164	92	72	6
Ward, D.	162	90	72	6
Ward, D.	160	88	72	6
Ward, D.	158	86	72	6
Ward, D.	156	84	72	6
Ward, D.	154	82	72	6
Ward, D.	152	80	72	6
Ward, D.	150	78	72	6
Ward, D.	148	76	72	6
Ward, D.	146	74	72	6
Ward, D.	144	72	72	6
Ward, D.	142	70	72	6
Ward, D.	140	68	72	6
Ward, D.	138	66	72	6
Ward, D.	136	64	72	6
Ward, D.	134	62	72	6
Ward, D.	132	60	72	6
Ward, D.	130	58	72	6
Ward, D.	128	56	72	6
Ward, D.	126	54	72	6
Ward, D.	124	52	72	6
Ward, D.	122	50	72	6
Ward, D.	120	48	72	6
Ward, D.	118	46	72	6
Ward, D.	116	44	72	6
Ward, D.	114	42	72	6
Ward, D.	112	40	72	6
Ward, D.	110	38	72	6
Ward, D.	108	36	72	6
Ward, D.	106	34	72	6
Ward, D.	104	32	72	6
Ward, D.	102	30	72	6
Ward, D.	100	28	72	6
Ward, D.	98	26	72	6
Ward, D.	96	24	72	6
Ward, D.	94	22	72	6
Ward, D.	92	20	72	6
Ward, D.	90	18	72	6
Ward, D.	88	16	72	6
Ward, D.	86	14	72	6
Ward, D.	84	12	72	6
Ward, D.	82	10	72	6
Ward, D.	80	8	72	6
Ward, D.	78	6	72	6
Ward, D.	76	4	72	6
Ward, D.	74	2	72	6
Ward, D.	72	0	72	6

PUNTERS

Team	Yards	Runs	Pass	TD
McNeill, J.	254	182	72	10
Ward, D.	248	174	74	9
Ward, D.	244	169	75	8
Ward, D.	238	164	74	7
Ward, D.	235	161	74	6
Ward, D.	230	157	73	6
Ward, D.	228	156	72	6
Ward, D.	226	154	72	6
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Ward, D.	220	148	72	6
Ward, D.	218	146	72	6
Ward, D.	216	144	72	6
Ward, D.	214	142	72	6
Ward, D.	212	140	72	6
Ward, D.	210	138	72	6
Ward, D.	208	136	72	6
Ward, D.	206	134	72	6
Ward, D.	204	132	72	6
Ward, D.	202	130	72	6
Ward, D.	200	128	72	6
Ward, D.	198	126	72	6</

EGYPT POSTCARD

'Alex' Wasted by Sewage

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Each year, wealthy and middle-class Egyptians flock to Alexandria to escape Cairo's burning desert heat for the cooler, humid breezes of the Mediterranean. Alexandria's population ordinarily grows from three million people to about five million in the summer, especially on the Fridays and Saturdays, Egypt's weekend.

Usually, by midday it seems that every speck of sand is shielded by contiguous beach umbrellas. The 45-mile-long (72-kilometer) Corniche, the broad boulevard along the coast, is jammed with cars, motorcycles, donkey-drawn carts and beach-bound pedestrians. Hundreds of thousands of children play in the surf.

But this year the Corniche is navigable even during the 2 P.M. rush hour, when Alexandrians leave their offices for lunch and nap. Hotels are offering weekend packages to lure customers away from Cyprus, the favorite summer haunt this year. Reservations are no longer required even at the popular restaurants, the beaches, by Alexandria standards, are deserted.

While reliable figures are hard to come by, travel agents estimate that the summer tourist influx plunged from a usual peak of 2 million to about 500,000.

The main culprit in the decline was pollution. Alexandria is one of the few Mediterranean cities that still pumps raw sewage into the sea close to its shores. The effects have been painfully evident this year, even to the most devoted fans of "Alex," as the city is sometimes called.

"All of a sudden, Alexandria's sewage problem has become a national problem," said Ahmed Bahat el-Din, a columnist for the semi-official Cairo daily al-Ahram. "The sewage that now covers Montazah, Aida and the other aristocratic beaches has been there for months, so why all this sudden fuss?"

"Because Cairo, the first-class Egyptians, traveled to Alex for their summer vacations! That's why."

"More to the point," he continued, "government officials with Big Mouths and Loud Voices traveled to Alex and 'discovered' the problem."

The sewage scandal was widely cited as a major cause of the recent cabinet shuffle. Commentators said the problem had highlighted the government's indecisiveness and inability to solve urgent problems.

In late August, prominent members of the Alexandria Yacht Club complained to local officials of "the presence of sewage on their private beach," reported al-Shaah, an opposition weekly, several of whose editors and senior reporters own or rent apartments in Alex, as does Baha el-Din.

"If this situation continues," a prominent physician complained, "Alexandria could experience not only serious economic problems, but health hazards as well."

Al-Shaah reported, and several doctors confirmed, that many children who have swum in the ocean this summer have contracted unusual skin rashes and intestinal ailments.

"We're seeing disorders that we haven't ever seen before here," said a doctor who teaches at Alexandria University's medical college.

The local government of Alexandria, whose economy is heavily dependent on the annual summer invasion, has been eager to escape blame. A convenient scapegoat has been found: the United States.

In late August, al-Ahram, another Cairo-based opposition newspaper, asserted that the Council of Alexandria had formally protested to Washington the delay in completing a long-planned, desperately needed "waste water" project at a cost of nearly \$1.5 billion. American officials in Cairo said they did not know of any such protest. They acknowledged, however, that the project had been delayed for at least four years, partly by a dispute between Egypt and the United States over several issues.

Sull, Alexandria's blame Washington less than their government for the city's plight. Specifically, many point to Alexandria's governor general, Fawzi Masz, a former intelligence chief who was in deep political trouble even before the sewage crisis became a national scandal. Several Alexandrians predicted that not only would Masz lose his post, national politicians who defended him might also fall.

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

Look Out, Sam Spade: Susan Rosen's on the Case

By Judy Klemesrud
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Susan Rosen's right arm is in a sling. She pulled some muscles in her shoulder and elbow recently when, while trying to enforce a court order, she escorted a woman into the Long Island home that the woman had once shared with her estranged husband.

"Suddenly he appeared," Rosen recalled. "He was enraged, and he lifted me off the ground and threw me against a door."

Irene Greenberg recently drove from Brooklyn to a motel in New Jersey. She sat in her car and waited until the man she was following came out of a motel room with a woman who was not his wife. Greenberg took photographs.

"The guy is now divorced," she said.

Alice Byrne recently checked out a man who drove a BMW, lived in a beautiful apartment and had told his well-to-do fiancée that he had a good job. It turned out that the BMW was his brother's, the apartment belonged to someone else and he was unemployed.

"The wedding didn't take place," said Byrne.

These three women, all in their early 40s, are among the growing number of women earning livings as private investigators, once one of the most masculine of fields.



Susan Rosen

Although the profession is still predominantly male, more and more women have entered the ranks in recent years, according to John F. Mania, president of Associated Licensed Detectives of New York State based in Hempstead, New York. He said 15 to 20 percent of the organization's 450 members were women. There are 384 private detectives licensed by New York State.

Mania added that, including unlicensed investigators who work for a licensed agency — a legal practice, as long as the investigators are fingerprinted — about 30 percent of the total are women.



Irene Greenberg tests a videotape.

"Ten years ago, it was probably only 1 percent," he said. "Female interest seems to have increased because of the women's movement and because more women are looking for work. And there's a new surge of interest in the private detective field now because of TV."

One of the first women to go into private detecting on television chose the name "Remington Steele" for her firm because she was afraid she would get so clients if she used her own name.

Today, most women in the business use their real names. Some, including Byrne and Greenberg, own agencies. Byrne deliberately included her name in the Yellow Pages advertisement for her company, Ambassador Investigations, "because I think it helps me get business," Greenberg lists herself as "Irene Greenberg Private Investigator."

Byrne left nursing at the age of 27 after a heart attack. Divorced in 1975, she scraped up enough money to buy a small burglar alarm and security-guard company from her former husband. She says her detective agency, which she runs from her home in Brooklyn, grosses \$2 million a year.

She employs 10 full-time investigators and 40 full-time security guards. Her chief investigator is Michael Marino, 42, a retired New York police detective. She said 40 percent of her work was for corporations, 40 percent was for lawyers, 15 percent was marital investigations and 5 percent involved missing persons.

"It's never boring," she said. "Each day is different, and that's why I like it so much."

One of her most celebrated cases involved Vida Wayne, a 58-year-old California oil heiress who was reported missing and later found dead in New York's East River in 1979. The police accepted Byrne's theory that the heiress, confused and dizzy from medication she was taking for high blood pressure, had fallen into the river by accident.

Byrne's favorite jobs, she said, involve robbery, "because I like anything that's a thinking investigation — how did they do it, where are they now." Her least favorite is surveillance, which often means long hours in a car without food or toilet breaks.

Byrne is married to a systems analyst for Trans World Airlines and has two teen-age children.



Alice Byrne and chief investigator, Michael Marino.

Greenberg, who has two children, said she thought women had one big advantage over men as investigators: "No one ever expects a woman to be a private eye."

Susan Rosen is a former model who used the E. M. H. Investigations Service in Great Neck, New York, while she was going through a divorce. She worked as an investigator for the company, a job she has held 12 years.

She is known at her agency for solving a marital case by stationing her parents, her daughter and her dog at various exits of a motel. The woman involved had eluded previous investigators by arriving at the motel and disappearing.

Rosen discovered that she was slipping out a side door and getting into a car with her boyfriend.

In another surveillance case, Rosen and her three children once spent New Year's Eve in her station wagon parked behind an apartment house.

"We ate fried chicken, drank sodas and had a good time," she said. "I was a cop, by the way, around 2 A.M. I told him I was waiting for my husband."

Rosen, who earns \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year, said she had been on cases in Canada, California and the Caribbean. Her work has involved insurance fraud and child custody.

She has also served subpoenas. She once got to an elusive orthopedist by putting her arm in a sling and making an appointment.

PEOPLE

South Africa Lifts Ban On Stevie Wonder Music

The South African government has returned Stevie Wonder to the airwaves, lifting a ban on his music imposed after he dedicated his Academy Award for best song to Nelson Mandela, imprisoned leader of the African National Congress. After a popular radio station played a Wonder tune Tuesday, a spokesman for South African Broadcasting Corp. said that, although the network still objected to "blatant politicization of music," the six-month boycott of the singer-songwriter's works had made its point. Mandela is serving a life term on a 1964 conviction of planning sabotage.

A women's education group says the U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese, wins its Supreme award for demonstrating leadership in maintaining a just society. The Project on Equal Educational Rights gave Mr. Meese awards to policymakers, states and individuals or institutions it felt had contributed to enlightened and discriminatory attitudes, worked to maintain barriers, opposed civil rights and helped maintain injustice. "These are the folks who are making sure that women get nowhere fast," said Leslie E. Wolfe, director of the group, which criticized Meese for trying to eliminate affirmative action requirements, strike down decisions such as the one that legalized abortion and reverse a policy of denying tax breaks to racially discriminatory schools.

A lot of people may wish you a nice day, but few are willing to do it to the tune of 8,000 Deutsche marks (about \$2,850). Werner Bockelberg, a Hamburg-based photographer whose professional name is Bockel, has been running a daily classified ad in the IHT since mid-April and has bought space until Dec. 21, with the simple message: "Have a Nice Day! Bockel." Total bill: 7,992 DM. He has developed something of a following, and in Wednesday's paper a classified ad wished him a happy birthday (even though it wasn't his birthday). Bockel said of his ad: "It's just to make people a little happy." Have a nice day, Bockel.

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FRANKFURT/MAIN 100% new, 100% modern, 100% complete. Excellent decorative condition. Prime location. **FRANKFURT/MAIN** 100% new, 100% modern, 100% complete. Excellent decorative condition. Prime location. **FRANKFURT/MAIN** 100% new, 100% modern, 100% complete. Excellent decorative condition. Prime location.

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